FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE TALKS POSTPONED

LD142327 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2301 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] On the basis of an agreement reached by the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, the Political Consultative Committee's next session, scheduled for the middle of January 1985, has been postponed to a later date which is to be agreed on later. This is made public by a joint announcement of the member states.

[The preceding announcement was also carried by: Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 0400 GMT on 15 January; East Berlin International Service in Geman at 2220 GMT on 14 January; and Sofia BTA in English at 0810 GMT on 15 January]

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR CEMA MOSCOW SESSION

AU140919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] On 14 January Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, departed for Moscow. He will take part in the session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

SALVADORAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR SOLIDARITY DAYS

AU141618 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America, a delegation of the Commission for International Solidarity from the Farabundo Marti National Front and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador arrived in our country today under the leadership of Norma Angevarra, member of the Commission.

The delegation will take part in the "Days of Solidarity with the Peoples of Central America and the Caribbean" which are taking place in our country from 10 through 22 January 1985.

FILIPOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON CONSUMER GOODS

AU112059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] An expanded collegium of the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods has met in Sofia. The session was attended by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as by several ministers, deputy chairmen of okrug people's councils Executive Committees, and leaders of economic organizations.

Chaired by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Minsters and minister of production and trade for consumer goods, the meeting discussed opportunities for ensuring more consumer goods and public services for the population in 1985.

It was pointed out that the Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the National Agro-Industrial Union, and other enterprises have uncovered numerous reserves allowing considerable amounts of goods to be produced in excess of the state plan. The volume of public services is expected to increase by 6.4 percent in 1985.

Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed the necessity of providing for goods worth over 1 billion leva in excess of the 1985 state plan. he pointed out the necessity of producing high quality consumer goods in this connection. Reserves for implementing this task can be discovered by better and more efficient utilization of the existing production capacities.

The role of 140 small and medium size enterprises was pointed out in this respect. As Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed, a good example is set by the workshops [word indistinct] which are producing goods worth over 530 million leva.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELEASED ON ALGERIAN LEADER'S VISIT

AU121655 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jan 85 pp 1, 6

["Announcement on the Official, Friendly Visit of Abdelhamid Brahimi, candidate member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front Party and Prime Minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Bulgaria"]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Abdelhamid Brahimi, candidate member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee and prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, visited our country from 7 through 9 January 1985.

Abdelhamid Brahimi was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Abdelhamid Brahimi presented Todor Zhivkov with a message from Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and FLN general secretary.

The two sides stressed the importance of the meeting between the two heads of state which took place in June 1981 in Sofia, as well as the impetus which this meeting gave to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria laid a wreath at the Georgi Dmitrov Mausoleum.

Abdelhamid Brahimi held detailed talks with Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and visited some economic sites in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The talks between the prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, enabled them to review the state of relations of cooperation between the two sides and to exchange opinions on international questions of mutual interest.

The two sides devoted special attention to the development of bilateral cooperation in all sectors and agreed to search for and map out paths for ensuring higher rates of speed in the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, in particular, through the optimal use of opportunities for an exchange between the two countries' economies.

The two sides agreed to give new impetus to their trade exchange and to promptly define the methods of financing which will contribute to the joint implementation of development programs.

Recalling the great importance of the joint committee on the development of relations and cooperation, the two sides assigned tasks to this committee in connection with implementation of the further development of their economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The two sides evaluated the general international situation and expressed their deep concern at its serious aggravation, as well as the dangers which the situation represents regarding the achievement of genuine peace and international security.

The two sides stressed that the improvement of international relations can be achieved on the basis of observing the principles of self-determination and national independence, nonviolation of borders, noninterference in domestic affairs, and nonuse of force, as well as on the basis of observing the principle of every nation's right to choose freely its own political, economic, and social system.

The two sides reviewed the international economic situation and confirmed their great concern at its further deterioration, to the detriment of the Third World countries in particular. In this context they stressed the difficult economic situation of the African countries and appealed to the international public to efficiently contribute to the improvement of this situation. The two sides stressed the urgent necessity of adopting measures on an international scale against drought and starvation, which exist in Africa.

The prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria expressed his gratitude for the kind hospitality accorded to him and invited the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to pay an official, friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

ZHIVKOV GREETS AFGHAN LEADER ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU112202 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

Esteemed Comrade Karmal: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of all Communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own behalf, I convey the most sincere, comradely greetings to you on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The People's Democratic Party of Afganistan has emerged and asserted itself as an exponent and protector of the most cherished aspirations and ideals of the Afghan people for full national independence, freedom, and social progress. Under the banner of this party the anti-imperialist, antifeudal, and national democratic revolution took place in 1978, which opened a new page in the ancient history of the Afghan people.

Under the leadership of their People's Democratic Party the people of Afganistan are building the foundations of their new life today and are resolutely resisting the aggressive actions of imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction which are pursuing their undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people are in solidarity with the just struggle waged by the friendly people of Afgahanistan and wish them new successes in defending the achievements of the April revolution for the construction of a prospering, new life in Afghanistan.

We are confident that the fraternal relations and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop along ascending lines in the interest of our two peoples and for the sake of the joint struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for peace, democracy, and social progess.

PARTY PRESS HONORS HUSAK ON 72D BIRTHDAY

AU112158 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 January both carry articles and photographs marking the 72d birthday on 10 January of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. On the front page they both carry an identical, 1,300-word editorial article titled "Cordial Congratulations to Comrade Gustav Husak." On page 3, they both carry another editorial article titled "For the Upswing of Our Socialist Homeland." The 3,300-word article reviews the seventh volume of Husak's speeches and articles (covering the period from May 1981 to December 1983), which was published in recent days" by the CPCZ's SVOBODA Publishing House.

The first article, which is more ostensibly dedicated to Husak's birthday, first expresses "deep respect" for the more than 50 years of his "work and struggles" within the ranks of the communist movement and for his lifelong concern for the "well-being of the working people." It goes on to give an account of his life and political career. After noting Husak's involvement in the communist movement since his early youth, his instrumental role in the Slovak resistance movement during World War II, and his activity in important party functions after liberation, the article briefly refers to his imprisonment in the fifties: "Even at the time when unjustified criticism and trumped-up charges were raised against him and he was unjustly sentenced," the article says, "he remained unshakably loyal to the party and the ideas of socialism and communism. In 1963 the trial against him was declared unlawful and Comrade Gustav Husak was fully rehabilitated."

In the sixties, Husak is said to have "spoken out from principled positions against shortcomings, mistakes, and deformations in the activity of the party and the state, which provided fertile soil for a profound internal party and social crisis." During the "years of crisis," Husak then reportedly "asserted a principled way out of the crisis through a solution consistently proceeding from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

The article goes on to discuss the positive development of Czechoslovak society since Husak's election as first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee in April 1969. It asserts that both the elaboration and successful implementation of the program of building an advanced socialist society are "inseparably associated" with Husak's activity. It also notes Husak's role in bringing about a "Leninist solution to the nationality question" in Czechoslovakia.

In conclusion, the article pays tribute to Husak as a politician and statesman who enjoys "great authority" among the Czechoslovak people and "respect and esteem" in the international communist and workers movement, and who devotes all his resources and "statesmanlike wisdom" to solving the "key internal and foreign policy problems of our state." The article wishes Husak good health and "further successes" in his work.

The review of the latest edition of Husak's speeches and articles, which both RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA publish on page 3, quotes and paraphrases various statements from Husak speeches and articles belonging to the 1981-83 period. The passages highlighted in the review concern the characteristics of the present stage of the socialist society; the party's current activities; major economic tasks; problems of the political system and "socialist democracy"; the need to fight vestiges of the past; and Husak's assessment of the international situation. The review praises the anthology of Husak speeches and articles as "inspiring" and full of "important thoughts"; as representing a "generalization of the party's experiences and its domestic and foreign policy" in the current stage; and as showing Marxist-Leninist solutions to the problems currently facing the CPCZ and Czechoslovak society.

In addition to the above articles, Prague RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA both frontpage a large (6 by 4 inch) photograph of Husak.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY

LD150018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Minister of National Defense Colonel General Milan Vaclavik has issued an Order of the Day on Czechoslovak Artillery Day.

The order reads: 40 years ago, on 15 January 1945, artillery detachments of the first Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR, acting together with the 38th Army, the 4th Ukrainian Front, and the artillery of the heroic Soviet Army, took part in breaching the enemy's defenses at the Polish town of Jaslo. The most significant page of the present-day combat traditions of the Czechoslovak Artillery was written at Jaslo, and the heritage of the fights side-by-side with the glorious Soviet Army continues to be alive and inspiring.

Thanks to the care of the CPCZ and the working people, the Order of the Day says, the rocket troops and artillery of the Czechoslovak People's Army are being equipped -- with the efficient help of the Soviet Army -- with modern combat technology and weapons systems. In firm alliance with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states, the Czechoslovak People's Army honorably fulfills its patriotic and internationalist mission in defending the socialist homeland and socialism and is ready to give a crushing answer to every aggressor, stresses the Order of the Day of Col Gen Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense.

DEPUTY PREMIER OBZINA LEAVES FOR BUCHAREST TALKS

LD141859 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technical, and Investment Development, left Prague by air today for Bucharest. During his working visit he will hold talks with Elena Ceausescu, first deputy premier and chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology, on scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, primarily for the 1986-90 period.

PARTY PRESS ON NEED TO FIGHT ECONOMIC CRIME

AU101523 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 8 January, on page 3 in each instance, both carry a 4,000-word article by Jan Fejes, CSSR prosecutor general. The article is titled "Consistently Asserting Legality, Discipline, and Order." Bratislava PRAVDA of the same day, on page 1, also carries a 1,700-word lead item by Ladislav Sadovsky, head of the CPSL State Administration Department, titled "Let Us Protect Our Joint Property." Both articles deal with the need to protect the socialist economy against economic crime and criticize inadequate control systems and the public's indifference to the problem.

Fejes opens the article by saying that "the general level of socialist legality depends on the economic and moral-political state of society." Because no society has ever achieved and, according to Fejes, "most likely will not achieve even in the future a state in which no violations of the law occur," it is necessary for every society to respond to these violations. "History teaches us," he warns, "that when a society becomes incapable of responding adquately and effectively to violations of its own law, it is in a state of internal crisis."

Although socialism has done away with the basic social causes of crime by eliminating class antagonism, Fejes goes on to say, "crime still remains a mass social phenomenon and causes considerable damage to our society." A particularly dangerous form of crime, according to the author, is economic crime. He says: "Attacks on the socialist economy -- economic offenses and other offenses connected with them, especially generally dangerous ones such as fires, explosions, and emergency situations, but also bribery and abuse of power by public officials -- in many ways represent a grave problem. Altogether these offenses constitute the largest category of crime in absolute terms and every year cause hundreds of millions worth of damage.

"Compared with other types of criminal activity, attacks on the economy are exceptional also in that their perpetrators constitute an unusually heterogeneous group. The group includes not only typical antisocial elements -- recidivists shirking honest work -- but also people performing economic and other functions, not infrequently university graduates who otherwise have an outstanding reputation as citizens and employers. The forms of economic crime are also many and varied, ranging from primitive and random burglaries down to artful, frequently perfectly organized frauds and embezzlements schemes, falsifications of economic data, wage machinations, and bribery."

Of grave importance, according to Fejes, are the repercussions of economic crime in the political area: "People sometimes incorrectly generalize the criminal activity itself, or the individual perpetrators, attributing individual moral deficiencies to the socialist system of management or even to party policy. This problem is particularly acute when the criminal activity that is the subject of prosecution was made possible by incorrect control or other inadequacies in managerial work or when the implicated persons are high-level workers or elected functionaries of national committees, cooperatives, or social organizations."

Speaking about the cause of economic crime, Fejes detects both objective and subjective factors. Among the objective causes he singles out the role of local, departmental, or group interests, influences, and pressures; occasional disproportions in the economic sphere and the resulting difficulty in meeting some economic needs; and shortcomings in the activity of inspection agencies. The major subjective factors, in his opinion, are bourgeois vestiges; the endeavor on the part of organizations to circumvent the merit principle in remuneration; indifference to economic damage in some socialist organizations; "negative shifts in legal awareness"; lack of knowledge about legal norms; and "opportunism by some leading workers, manifested particularly in their efforts to avoid conflict."

A particularly negative role among these causes of economic crime, Fejes says, is played by local, departmental, or group interests because "this phenomenon should be intrinsically alien to socialist society." He says: "Group influences are a contributing factor in most offenses against socialist discipline and in the theft of property in socialist ownership. These group influences have a negative impact, above all, on social morale. If social interests as expressed in the law and other regulations are violated in favor of partial interests, which sometimes happens quite publicly, this can lead to the emergence or existence of double moral standards and can cause a negative shift in socialist legal awareness.

"Such a situation entails great risks, especially with regard to young people. When they leave the family and school and begin working, young people are very impressionable. If during this critical period they come across people who take the law lightly or even break it -- behavior which sometimes comes from people who, on the contrary, should be cultivating in young people respect for socialist laws -- there is a danger that for the rest of their lives the young people will believe that laws may be circumvented. Young people, in particular, are in danger of transferring this disregard for law to other moral spheres, thereby establishing a general internal disposition toward antisocial behavior.

"For many young people the existence of double moral standards and overt violations of law can mean the collapse of their previously held values; can lead to psychological instability, which is then manifested in rowdyism or alternately in phlegmatic passivity; or they can adapt to an environment of illegality and try to profit from it."

Fejes goes on to dismiss the argument -- reportedly used by many defendants charged with economic offenses -- that their enterprise or collective benefited from their unlawful actions, or that they wanted to please their supervisors or the supraordinated agency. According to Fejes, such justifications represent "incorrect transfer of the principle that 'that which is good for the enterprise is also good for society' to an area in which partial interests clash with social interests."

In the next section of his article, Fejes points out that whereas the mechanism of rewards and incentives is sufficiently popularized and well implemented in Czechoslovakia, the system of calling people to account for poor work, losses, damage, breakdowns, "and other negative phenomena" should be applied much more "consistently." He says that sanctions are mostly due to intervention by outside bodies (various inspection agancies, law-enforcement bodies, and supraordinated agencies) and only rarely due to the findings of internal control bodies of the pertinent organizations themselves. "In studying the materials of the general prosecutor's office in greater detail," he says "the following stereotypical deformation often comes to the fore -- there is a division of tasks between outside bodies, whose task is 'to be bad' and the internal ones, whose endeavor is to protect 'our people,' 'our organization,' and 'our place,' to look for excuses, and for objective causes."

Fejes also deplores the fact that "so far, only a small fraction of citizens actively helps resist attacks on the socialist economy," and that "there exists a certain indifference to these attacks." He discerns four possible motives for this indifference and failure to report instances of economic crime: indifference to socialist property and social interests in general; "false moral inhibitions" due to an "aversion to 'denouncement,' caused by an anachronistic perception of the relationship between the citizen and the state"; the fear that informing against an offender might boomerang against the informer "in view of the rank" of the offender; or personal interest in keeping the offense undetected.

"All these motives," Fejes says, "are closely connected to a lack of legal awareness." In the concluding section of the article, Fejes deals with the need to "raise the level of legal awareness" as the prerequisite for a more effective struggle against economic crime. He notes that "the most effective way to influence the views of citizens" is to ensure that no violation of the law remains unpunished. For this to happen, he says, it is necessary to "increase the effectiveness of the entire control system," mainly by preventing control bodies from yielding to departmental, group, or local influences, and "to systematically develop legal education and propaganda in all their forms." This should help strengthen an "atmosphere of irreconcilability toward any antisocialist activity, respect for the law, nonfulfillment of legal obligations, and greater regard for the rights of fellow citizens," he says in conclusion.

In tone and substance, the Sadovsky article in Bratislava PRAVDA is similar to the Fejes article. The CPSL Central Committee department head also deplores "indifferent attitudes" to damage caused by "fire, operational breakdowns, explosions, depreciated production, poor storage of material, theft, or mass deaths of livestock" and criticizes such things as being "utterly incorrect, harmful, and at sharp variance with the socialist attitude toward social property." He says that "such things offend human dignity," that the "self-defense systems" against such incidents, especially internal control, are "so ineffective that others must expose their mistakes and weaknesses, which not infrequently go so far as to assume a criminal nature."

He considers it "incredible" that very often many years pass before such problems are discovered by outside bodies and then the damage is much too high. Sadovsky says: "In recent years, for example, the public has been stirred by exposed speculations involving foreign currency and vouchers for diesel fuel, the smuggling of silver, hold-ups at post offices and saving banks, apartment burglaries, the acceptance of bribes, plan fulfillment frauds and deceptions, and so forth. These and other exposures have yielded a number of lessons for self-defense systems."

Like Fejes, Sadovsky urges an improvement in the "self-defense systems for the protection of joint property." Such improvements, he says, should become an integral part of enterprise plans. To become more effective, he also says, these systems must be furnished with effective instruments, the most important of which is the managers' greater personal accountability for the protection of socialist property.

KHOZRASCHET SYSTEM 'GIVEN THE GREEN LIGHT'

AU141110 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jan 85 p 3

[Frantisek Zdobina article: "The Experiment Is Growing Into a Mass Movement"]

[Excerpt] Although experimental testing of the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration started more than 2 years ago, the interest in this method has not abated. That is a good sign! Originally, 120 mature work collectives were supposed to assume the role of pioneering this method. But the number of enthusiasts has increased. According to incomplete surveys, the experiment was being implemented in a total of 402 enterprises last year.

We cannot complain that propaganda and agitation have been watching the introduction of the brigade method with indifference. They conscientiously registered its every success last year. But something surprising has happened. More frequently than expected, the atmosphere of general satisfaction has recently been disturbed by somewhat different voices. These voices have been warning that the introduction of the brigade method has arrived at some sort of a turning point and it is high time to ponder some problems.

"Experimental testing of the brigade method in our enterprise has shown some merit," writes Engineer Jaroslav Zak from the Chirana plant in Stara Tura, "but at the same time it has raised a number of questions..."

"A number of problems in the practice of production brigades...remain and new ones are emerging," says Engineer Zoltan Fusko, candidate of science from the Research Institute of Social Development and Labor in Bratislava.

We could continue in the same vein, quoting Engineer V. Kolek from plant No 4 of the Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works in Ostrava-Vitkovice, and others. But even that which has been said already prompts us to ponder more deeply which problems and shortcomings are involved, where their roots are, and what solutions present themselves.

The brigade method has been tested by 44,000 employees in our country, most of them employees of sectors requiring, for reasons of production technology, a collective organization of labor. These sectors include the mining, power, metallurgy, construction, and other industries. These sectors were a good place to test the brigade method and it is precisely brigades from these sectors that have done the most for the experiment.

The best performances are an indication of the potential of the brigade method; but what matters most is the average. But the average performance, too, is positive. More than 70 percent of the brigades involved in the experiment exceeded their plant's or enterprise's average in labor productivity, and roughly 60 percent of the brigades substantially reduced their material costs.

People familiar with the situation may argue that the experiement has not had any impact on the overall economic results of enterprises and plants. This is true, but let us not forget that the 1,721 collectives starting with the brigade method, scattered across 402 different enterprises, could not possibly have had a decisive influence on economic processes. No one can demand more from the brigades than has, so far, been within their power. The situation will change once the brigade method becomes the basis for organizing labor and remuneration in our country.

Hence, we must lose no time in introducing the brigade method and, at the same time, focus our attention on the solution of problems that might slow down its mass introduction. This is no premature warning and no groundless appeal. Time is running and, according to proposals to be examined by our highest bodies, it is planned that "steps will be taken to gradually introduce the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration in ALL [capitalized word originally published in wide-spaced type] production and economic organizations that will establish conditions for it as of 1985."

The recently concluded analyses of the experiment are voluminous; problems have been assessed from all possible viewpoints. But the space allowed for a newspaper article is not such as to permit the examination of all of them. We have therefore no choice but to pass over unnoticed problems concerning the size of the brigade, the question of who should lead it, what should be done with administration and how it could be made more efficient, and other problems, and to concentrate on those problems that have been most frequently raised, are of greatest importance, and are being brought up by practitioners and theorists alike.

For the sake of persuasiveness, let us continue quoting:

Most: "Surprisingly, the inability, or reluctance, of the management staff to overcome the barrier of stereotype-work has been a negative factor." Bratislava: The brigade method "places greater demands on ranking personnel and management subdivisions, demands which they did not have to face in the past and for which they are not ready everywhere. As a result, the contribution of management staffs at enterprise and plant level to the development of the brigades is small." Stara Tura: "We, too, are encountering overcautiousness, especially on the part of some managers...in subdivisions which, until now, have been using individual methods of organizing labor and remuneration."

While the work collectives show extraordinary interest in the brigade method of organizing labor, the activity of a considerable number of ranking economic functionaries is lagging behind this interest (and needs). They have not fulfilled their obligations as stipulated in the principles of the experiment, especially the obligation to ensure thorough preparation of the experiment.

This passivity of some management employees was less apparent when the experiment started than it is now. The enterprise could "bear" one or two experimenting brigades without having to make any substantial changes in the system of management and labor organization. It either created for them glasshouse conditions or opted for forms that do not require extensive planning and thorough preparation. A survey conducted in Central Slovakia, for example, revealed that some enterprises settled the whole affair by changing the bonus indicators for the experimenting brigades; everything else remained as it was. They simply grafted a new branch to an old tree and, what is worse, did so incompetently and sloppily.

What sort of fruit can be borne by such a tree?

If the brigade method is to be introduced on a larger scale starting this year, the attitude toward it of those managerial employees who have not until now fully appreciated its importance must change substantially and fundamentally!

Nothing new asserts itself automatically. That is why such emphasis is being put on ensuring that the enterprise management and the party and trade union organizations create all basic conditions for the formation and activity of the production brigades.

First of all, it is necessary to select a work collective, provide it with necessary expertise, and prepare it politically for its pioneering mission. Simultaneous to preparing the selected collective for its transition to the brigade method, the economic managers must adapt intraenterprise management so the brigade becomes the smallest unit of planning and the lowest link of management. The economic managers must then designate the quantitative and qualitative tasks of the brigade's plan, monitor their fulfillment and the necessary input of direct labor, and ensure that the brigade has an economic stake in the results of collective work.

The above-mentioned principles are an almost verbatim rendition of the new principles concerning application of the brigade khozrashet of the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council to be published in the next few days, following further consultations.

Changing an enterprise is not easy, but we have nowhere to retreat before this necessity. And roads bypassing this necessity tend to be blind alleys.

Whereas until now trying the experiment and the brigade method was based on a more or less voluntary decision to join, from now on regular assessments of the brigades' activity will be carried out as an integral part of evaluating their economic performance. Their results must also be taken into consideration in carrying out annual comprehensive evaluations of organizations. The principles simultaneously assert khozraschet. Incidentally, throughout the duration of the experiment, not a single case of a work collective rejecting khozraschet has occured!

Socialist economic management has long been looking for a method of organizing labor that would proceed from new production relations and strengthen and develop new attitudes by people toward production assets and production tasks as well as mutual relations among people. Such a method has been found: It is the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration. It should therefore be given the green light everywhere.

HONECKER, USSR'S BAYBAKOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLANS

LD142011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission, who is visiting the GDR for discussions on coordinating the GDR and USSR national economic plans for the period 1986-90.

Nikolay Baybakov conveyed fraternal greetings from USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Konstantin Chernenko, and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

There was a detailed exchange of views on the realization of the fundamental agreement reached between Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko in June 1984, as well as on the joint tasks in the implementation of the decisions made at the high level CEMA economic discussions.

Erich Honecker stressed the historical significance of the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000. The planning organs of both countries carried great responsibility in the persistent and coordinated fulfillment of this far-reaching agreement.

The current focus of cooperation between the central planning organs is the coordination of paths and directions of cooperation in the next 5-year plan period. This is particularly important for the GDR in view of the preparations for the 11th SED Party Congress. Stable exports by the GDR to the Soviet Union, as well as the securing of imports of important equipment, transportation raw materials, and energy supplies from the USSR, are a decisive basis for the steady upward development of the GDR's economy. They influence the implementation of the 5-year plan of the GDR's socioeconomic development until 1990.

Attention focused on the consistent implementation of the line of comprehensive intensification of development by way of deepening cooperation as decided by the SED Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee.

Erich Honecker said that favorable conditions exist to conclude coordination of the 1986-90 plans in the near future.

Nikolay Baybakov noted that the division of labor and cooperation in science and production between the Soviet Union and the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil, which is developing rapidly, would in the future be characterized by dynamism and stability. Coordination of the plans for the 1986-90 period and beyond will prepare the way for a further increase in trade.

GDR products have a good reputation in the Soviet Union and are becoming an increasingly important factor in the planning of the USSR national economy, Nikolay Baybakov said. Emphasis is placed on the effort by both sides to improve understanding of scientific-technological developments and implement them more quickly.

Erich Honecker praised the constructive cooperation between the central planning organs of both countries. Both sides are doing everything possible to implement the decisions made at the high level economic discussions of the CEMA member states.

The interlocutors aquainted each other with the great initiatives of the workers in their countries in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory by the Soviet Union over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people. This event will simultaneously act as a spur to further strengthen and deepen the fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU, as well as the two states and peoples.

The meeting, which was held in an extraordinarily friendly atmosphere, and which took place with full agreement on all questions, was attended by: Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; and by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

Baybakov Visits Combine

LD141604 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The discussions between the GDR and the USSR to coordinate national economic plans for 1986-90 continued today.

In the parent enterprise of the Eisenhuettenstadt strip-steel combine the chairmen of the State Planning Commissions of both countries, Gerhard Schuerer and Nikolay Baybakov, discussed long-term cooperation in metallurgy. The director-general of the combine said that comprehensive deliveries from the Soviet Union of iron ore, pig iron, rolled steel, and equipment have made possible a dynamic increase in performance in GDR metallurgy. In the cold-rolling mill, whose main equipment comes from the USSR, Gerhard Schuerer and Nikolay Baybakov spoke with employees about the advantages of socialist international division of labor and cooperation.

CORRESPONDENT DETAILS CIA 'CRIMES' IN AFGHANISTAN

DW141409 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] As has just become known, this year the CIA will support the counterrevolutionary bands in Afghanistan with the highest sum ever -- $250 million. This is the result of an express order by President Reagan. The United States is thus stepping up its undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and creating new dangers for the entire region. Our correspondent Alfons Callus reports:

According to reports from Washington, even senior officials in the State Department as well as in other departments are shocked by the rapid increase in the flow of money to continue the undeclared war against Afghanistan, an increase expressly called for by Reagan. They fear, and have good reason to do so, that in this way a development may begin which could very quickly get out of control. The results would be unforeseeable, they claim. Whatever the case may be, the approval of these $250 million, which represent no less than 80 percent of all the funds at the disposal of the CIA to promote all kinds of subversive acts throughout the world, makes clear that Washington is pushing to intensify the gang war in Afghanistan and to make it even more brutal. At a time when the Afghan Army is getting the situation in the country under increased control, the worst fears resulting from past experience clearly point to just who will have to bear the brunt of this; it will be the Afghanistan civilian population against whom the brutal terror of the counterrevolutionary gangs will be directed more than ever.

Washington wants the murdering commandos to be better trained and armed with modern weapons so that they can go after everyone who has chosen the newer, better Afghanistan, whose programs have long since proven that it is the true representative of the people's interests. Recent official publications by the Afghan Government testify to the continuously increasing crimes of these murderers in the keep of the CIA. Their victims include hundreds of teachers, scientists, Islamic dignitaries, and, not least of all, many well-known politicians from former parties and governments who had openly proclaimed their support for a new Afghanistan and who had supported the national democratic revolution by word and deed. The terrible crimes committed in Afghanistan on orders from Washington have resulted in the destruction of more than 2,000 shcools, the burning of more than 30 hospitals, the destruction of the property of nearly 1,000 agricultural cooperatives founded after the April revolution, and the plundering and razing of many mosques. All of this is revenge that cannot be ignored and cannot be justified by the lie that in Afghanistan heroic liberation fighters are fighting to defend Islam and democracy.

All of this causes all segments and classes of the population to become increasingly willing to defend with growing determination the national democratic renewal whose successes cannot be denied or ignored. As the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD recently noted in a detailed article, it is exactly for this reason that the United States and its allies will fail to reverse the course of history.

SED CC APPEAL MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF WW II VICTORY

LD111359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 11 Jan 85

["Appeal To Mark the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Hitlerite Fascism and the Liberation of the German People" -- ADN headline]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- The appeal by the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people is as follows:

Together with all those who stand for peace, international understanding, social progress, and humanity, our people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the USSR over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi domination. Together with its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, the United States, France, Britain, and other states along with millions of freedom fighters throughout Europe, the Soviets vanquished Hitlerite fascism. The Soviet people and its glorious Army bore the brunt of the struggle. They played the greatest part in wiping out the fascist plague.

Today we are implementing the 1975 Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty Between the GDR and the USSR, as well as implementing the Long-Term Program of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology and production for the period up to the year 2000. Our economic, political, ideological, and military cooperation with the USSR is developing comprehensively. Strength and protection flows to us by way of our efficient participation in CEMA and our active membership in the Warsaw Pact.

The Results of the War Are Forever Inviolable

When on 8 May 1945 the USSR and its allies smashed the fascist regime, the German Reich perished in the flames of World War II. This historical verdict is irrevocable.

Two states emerged on German soil -- the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. They are two sovereign states independent of each other. They are an element of the balance of power which evolved in the postwar period. In this respect they are essential for a peaceful European order.

The second German state, the FRG, is also under an obligation to do its utmost to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. In this sense the Federal Republic is bound by the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the Helsinki Final Act, and treaties with the GDR, the USSR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR. Whoever in the FRG says that he wants peace must abide by the spirit and letter of these treaties.

This is contradicted by the provocative deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, which have increased the danger of a nuclear inferno, a war in which there would be neither victors nor vanquished. It is also contradicted by the fact that some people in Bonn, encouraged by the nuclear potential of the United States and NATO, are making very vociferous revanchist claims. Attempts to revise the results of World War II and postwar development have no prospect of success. The founding of the GDR was a decisive historic defeat for any policy of revanchism. For over 40 years we have always given suitable rebuff to all talk of "the existence of the German Reich within the borders of 1937." This will continue to be the case.

One thing is clear: The peaceful European order, for which so much blood was shed in the fight against Hitler fascism, demands respect for, and the security and inviolability of the frontiers of all states on our continent. Whoever in the FRG speaks of May 1945 as a day of mourning, of capitulation instead of liberation, is distancing himself from history and is endangering peace in Europe.

The Main Lession of the War Is: Safeguard Peace

Four decades after the smashing of fascism, peace is under renewed threat. The most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States and NATO, are banking on achieving military superiority and are thus undertaking the most massive attempt ever to alter the results of World War II and the postwar period. With their policy of nuclear escalation and blackmail they are aiming at world domination. They are aiming for the forcible elimination of socialism. They are aiming at the national liberation movement of which the aggressive threats of the United States against Nicaragua provide a drastic example.

The main lession of World War II and the legacy of the antifascists is more topical than ever: to unite all forces in order to prevent a nuclear inferno.

In the most dangerous situation since World War II, in view of imperialism's attack on everything that embodies progress, we say: Now more than ever -- everything for peace.

-- For peace -- that means, following the deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons in the FRG and other West European countries, doing everything for the strengthening and protection of socialism. Everyone can contribute to this in his own sphere through his everyday work. Peace and socialism are synonymous.

-- For peace -- that means striving more than ever for the highest labor productivity, comprehensively shaping intensificiation in all areas, developing productive forces in our Republic in line with the highest international demands and doing everything with commitment so as to demonstrate daily the historic superiority of socialism through economic and social results.

-- For peace -- that means directing foreign and security policy toward halting the fateful arms race. We welcome the agreement between the USSR and the United States on new negotiations on the whole range of nuclear and space weapons. The USSR declares its readiness to consider the most radical solutions if it means that the arms spiral can be stopped and the militarization of space prevented.

-- For peace -- proposals to this end by the socialist states for reducing military confrontation and for a return to detente are on the table: a freeze on all means of nuclear mass destruction; renunciation by everyone, following the USSR's example, of the first use of nuclear weapons; disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security; creation of nuclear weapons-free zones, for which the GDR is prepared to make available its entire territory; prevention of the production, storage, and deployment of chemical weapons; conclusion of a Warsaw Pact-NATO treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

-- For peace -- we are working toward this when we refuse to allow the most aggressive imperialist circles military supremacy, and make our contribution to safeguarding the military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. To relinquish this balance would be to violate the teachings of World War II.

-- For peace -- we are working toward this by continuing our policy of constructive dialogue and thus contributing to the emergence of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. The anti-Hitler coalition, which was established in the course of World War II, and to which over 50 states belonged, was aimed at destroying fascism, mankind's worst enemy. Today, a coalition of reason must prevent a nuclear catastrophe for mankind.

The peace movement of the peoples is in the process of growing on all five continents. It represents a force with which imperialism must reckon. Never before, since World War II, have the dangers been so great, but never have the forces been so strong that are poised to halt the policy of confrontation and arms escalation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

The year 1984 was not 1939 or 1941. Today, the forces of peace and social progress are incomparably stronger than half a century ago. There is a real possibility of preventing a nuclear world conflagration if socialism, the international workers' movement, the Nonaligned Movement, and the peace movement of the peoples, cast everything they can onto the scales. The chances are favorable for a community of responsibility which binds together people of all classes and walks of life, of whatever color skin and whatever ideological or religious allegiance. We have reason to be optimistic. In this, a strong motive for our confidence and the security of the future of our children and children's children is the indestructible bond with our liberators and brothers in the USSR, the strongest state of peace.

We will do everything to continually strengthen this fraternal bond and to raise its economic, political, and intellectual potential to the height of the greater tasks which stand before us.

We will do everything to strengthen and protect our socialist GDR. An important prerequisite for this is the fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the economic plan for 1985 and the continuous transition to the 5-year plan for 1986-90. By their deeds in socialist competition the workers will erect a worthy memorial to the liberators from fascism.

We will do everything to accomplish great achievements in all spheres for the further formation of the developed socialist society, in preparation for the 40th anniversary of victory liberation, and the 11th SED Congress. Honest work, diligence and initiative are the foundation for the well-being and happiness of the people, and for security and peace.

And so, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and our liberation sees the people of the GDR at the side of the USSR, as a firm integral member of the socialist community, and in the midst of those forces striving to preserve peace, which is so precious and was achieved with such difficulty. Let us follow this path with firm resolve.

[Signed] Central Committee of the SED; Council of State of the GDR; Council of Ministers of the GDR; National Council of the GDR National Front

MILITARY COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD141410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan (ADN) -- Current questions of the international military-political situation as well as further deepening the brotherhood-in-arms and class between the GDR and Polish Armed Forces were discussed today in Berlin. During the meeting in the Defense Ministry, in which Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister, received General Dr Jozef Baryla, vice minister of national defense and head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, the interlocutors agreed that friendly relations have steadily developed in the past year.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the 30th jubilee of the foundation of the Warsaw Pact are both a worthy cause and an obligation for the members of both Armies to further strengthen the defense alliance, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces, in the interest of reliably protecting socialist gains and peace.

On the same day Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and head of the National People's Army Main Political Administration, and General Baryla signed a cooperation plan for 1985.

KRENZ-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO NICARAGUA

Krenz Received by Ortega

LD112345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2059 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, 11 Jan (ADN) -- The congratulations of Erich Honecker and the party and state leadership of the GDR on the inauguration of Daniel Ortega as president of Nicaragua were conveyed by Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, to the Nicaraguan head of state in Managua on Friday.

Krenz, who is heading a GDR party and state delegation, paid tribute to the large foreign participation in the celebration of the inauguration of the first freely elected head of state of the country as an expression of the great international authority which Nicaragua enjoys. He assured the people of the Latin American country of the firm solidarity of the GDR. During his stay in Managua Krenz met other Nicaraguan politicians for talks.

Krenz Meets With Castro

LD111652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0359 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, 11 Jan (ADN) -- During the celebrations in Managua to mark the inauguration of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, the head of the GDR party and state delegation Egon Krenz, GDR Council of State deputy chairman, Politburo member, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a friendly meeting with Fidel Castro, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Cuban Republic.

Egon Krenz conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

In the talk Fidel Castro praised relations between socialist Cuba and the GDR. He conveyed to the GDR people and his friend and comrade-in-arms Erich Honecker, cordial greetings of fraternal alliance.

Delegation Leaves Nicaragua

LD121111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0817 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, 12 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR party and state delegation led by Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has ended its visit to Nicaragua and left for home. It took part in the celebrations of the inauguration of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

The GDR delegation was seen off at Managua airport by Commander Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and minister of international cooperation.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT

AU112151 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following message of greetings to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]:

Dear Comrade Daniel Ortega: It gives me great pleasure to express heartfelt congratulations to you on your assuming the office of president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Government, and on behalf of our people and myself, personally.

Making use of their sovereign right, the Nicaraguan people elected their head of state and parliament representatives on 4 November 1984 in free and democratic elections. This has gained great consent and caused satisfaction in the overall democratic public and the GDR.

Dear Comrade Ortega, I want to take this opportunity to assure you of the GDR's firm solidarity in ensuring peaceful construction along the road to Nicaragua's democratic revival.

With great determination we oppose any attempt at interference in the domestic affairs of your country, knowing that this is in agreement with the majority of states throughout the world. In this context, we support the desire of those states whose aim it is to contribute to lessening the tension of crisis situations in Central America.

As it has done so far, the GDR will contribute to the further strengthening and deepening of relations of friendship with Nicaragua. I am sure that cooperation between our two countries and peoples will also contribute to preserving peace and to enhancing trust.

I wish you success in your office and personal well-being.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS PDRY, KUWAIT

For reportage on the visit of Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction industry, to Kuwait and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, including talks held and the protocol signed, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 14 January Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

JOINT ITALIAN EXHIBITION -- Turin, 12 Jan (ADN) -- A representative exhibition "Meeting With the GDR" opened today in the northern Italian city of Turin. The exhibition was opened by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, and president of the International Friendship League; Pier Luigi Romita, Italian budget minister; and Diego Novelli, mayor of Turin. The exhibition, held jointly by Turin City and Province, the Piedmont region, and the Italy-GDR society, is one of the most significant of its kind in Italy. The heads of state of the GDR and Italy, Erich Honecker and Sandro Pertini, conveyed cordial greetings on the opening and good wishes for the success of the exhibition. The exhibition's honorary committee includes Italian Prime Minister Craxi and Foreign Minister Andreotti. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 12 Jan 85 LD]

ETHIOPIAN AID -- Berlin, 14 Jan (ADN) -- The freighter Rhinsee left Rostock today with a further GDR solidarity cargo for Ethiopia. The consignment of foodstuffs, tractors, blankets, and tents is part of the GDR's renewed M25 million aid to overcome the devastating drought in Ethiopia. In Ethiopia the GDR continues the operation of its aircraft, pilots, and flying personnel, which started in early November 1984 in support of Ethiopian measures to fight the consequences of the drought. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 14 Jan 85 LD]

DEPUTY PREMIER ON ECONOMY, NEW PLANNING PROCESSES

WA140800 Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 20 Dec 84 pp 2-3

[Interview with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission by Dr Gyorgy Varga: "Economic Growth -- Possibilities and Limits"]

[Text] [Question] The law concerning the Sixth 5-Year Plan stated that the chief direction for economic activity in 1981-1985 would be to restore and strengthen the external economic situation through efficiency and protection of the results achieved in the standard of living. To what extent was this basic, strategic goal of the plan realized, and how successful were we in traveling the path designated by the plan for approaching this goal?

[Answer] When we evaluate the realization of the goals we must talk about a circumstance that even some experts forget, namely that in the period of the realization of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the international conditions for management were substantially less favorable than could have been realistically calculated at the time the plan was being worked out. It is enough for me to note that we had access to several million tons less of petroleum than we had counted on, that our terms of trade in both chief relationships developed worse than expected, that we had to face a credit embargo or credit crisis in 1981-1982, and that the great increase in interest rates increased the burdens in servicing our debt. The deterioration in East-West relations and the strengthening of protectionism and discrimination were also factors with which we did not reckon when preparing the plan.

However, even under such circumstances we preserved the solvency of the country. The balance of our foreign trade in convertible relationships has been active since 1982, and we have satisfied our socialist contractual obligations as well. In the past 3 years we achieved an active balance of 1.6 billion dollars in our foreign trade conducted in convertible foreign exchange. This is not an insignificant thing. We achieved results in conserving energy and material, in secondary processing of waste materials, and to a modest degree in technical development as well.

So in regard to the chief directions, the economy developed in harmony with the plan goals, but at a slower pace than planned under the conditions outlined. We achieved our goals with methods which differed somewhat from those planned, first of all by a greater moderation of internal use by primarily reducing investments. Because of unexpected, unfavorable developments, we had to pass on greater burdens to the populace too.

[Question] How do you feel about those opinions, primarily voiced abroad, according to which the Hungarian economy has stagnated in recent years?

[Answer] I do not agree with this judgment because for the last few years the national income has increased by an average of 2 percent. This is not striking and it is not the accustomed growth, but it reaches the average developmental rate of the majority of the countries of the world. Our exports increased dynamically, which shows the viability of the economy.

[Question] One of the most important statements in the economic policy chapter of the congress guiding principles of the MSZMP Central Committee is that "economic development must be stepped up in the years ahead."

In your judgment, when can the consolidation process begun in 1979 be concluded? When and under what conditions can domestic use of the national income be increased?

[Answer] I think that we can divide the eighties into three economic development periods. The first period lasts from 1980 to the end of this year, and was characterized by a most strict balance policy and a decrease in the internal use of national income each year.

The second period can be put as 1985 to 1987. The characteristic aspects of this period have been observable since 1984, primarily a certain upswing in industrial production growth. According to our preliminary calculations, the growth in national income in 1985-1987 will approach 3 percent, which can be called slow, but it already contains a qualitative change; investments and real wages will not decrease further but will maintain their level and could increase as a function of changes in the terms of trade.

The third period is 1988-1990. By then we will have considerably reduced our debts, and thus the burden of servicing the debt will moderate also. The several hundred million dollars being freed every year in this way can be used to modernize the economy, to animate growth. The annual growth of national income may reach 4 percent.

[Question] What real possibility is there of attaining the planned growth?

[Answer] The reserves in this economy are very considerable, primarily in developing the organizational and leadership culture. I have in mind the reserves in increasing work productivity. We are working on the Seventh 5-Year Plan which prescribes an annual average growth rate of 3-4 percent for industry and 2 percent for agriculture in such a way that in the material branches of production, work productibity will increase faster than production by 1-2 percent per year. We must create the interest and organizational conditions for this. The increase in the costs of live work, beginning in 1985, will serve this goal too.

A second possibility is encouraging rationalizing and technology modernizing investments which require relatively small outlays of capital. We would like to use a larger proportion of the assets which can serve investment for such proposes in the coming medium-range plan period.

We also have gigantic reserves in the use of energy and material.

The spread of the microelectronic culture and modernization of communications could improve the operational efficiency of the economy a great deal.

[Question] In recent years exports have been the chief driving force for growth. There is no doubt that certain constraints existed, in addition to market demand. In your judgment, can we expect the constraints to ease?

[Answer] We must get used to the fact that we should achieve an active balance of 600-700 million dollars in convertible accounting foreign trade. This requirement fell on us overnight. Do not forget that the debt reduction carried out in 1983-1984 was orginally planned for 1985-1986. The thinking on the debt reduction thus had to be changed as a result of the contraints, so they do indeed exist. We cannot limit overall export, we can only limit it to the sphere of competitive products which can be sold economically.

To the extent that the economy accepts the export orientation, the constraints on it will decrease. Within the framework of CEMA plan coordination discussions, we have succeeded in better adapting to the needs of our partners and at the same time strengthening a number of essential elements of our export structure, elements favorable for us. Our increase in 1985 of convertible accounting technical imports also will contribute to modernizing the production structure and thus to improving the efficiency of export.

But we should not pursue illusions; we must still travel a long road in order to export only products which can be sold economically.

[Question] Is there a realistic basis for upgrading the domestic market as a factor stimulating the economy?

[Answer] The role of the domestic market as a growth factor is sometimes overestimated in economic debate. I am fighting against this overestimation because within the foreseeable future, that is within the mid-range period I mentioned, the domestic market can play only a limited role in stimulating economic growth. The reason for this, in addition to resorce limits, is basically the present structure of production; industry is not capable of manufacturing machines at a sufficiently high technical level to satisfy domestic needs.

The goal, of course, is to be able to create conditions by the end of the decade which will make possible an increase in domestic demand, an increase in the role of the domestic market in the economy but without the risk of again increasing the indebtedness of the country.

[Question] What can we do in the interest of having CEMA again become a dynamic factor in the development of the Hungarian economy?

[Answer] In the future also CEMA will be one of the determinants of our development. As I see it, there will be possibilities in the 1986-1990 period which could affect our development favourably. In the first phase of plan coordination we came to an agreement with the Soviet Union that they will continue their energy and raw material deliveries at the 1985 level. It is true that this agreement has rather the character of a stabilization, but we are talking about resources that have a very sensitive influence on the development of the Hungarian. This gives the agreement significance. In the course of plan coordination we are striving to achieve an increase in trade of about 3 percent per year with the CEMA countries, in addition to achieving a balanced exchange of goods. Hungarian export has increased in the past 5-6 years but as a result of the deterioration in the terms of trade this was not accompanied by an increase in the volume of imports. The planned increase in trade would certainly have a stimulating role. This will make it possible for our barter trade with the other CEMA member-countries to become more lively also.

But this can be accomplished only if the Hungarian economy markets products in these countries which are attractive technically, in terms of quality and value. Thus, structural change is encouraged not only in convertible market relationships but also by the intensification taking place in the socialist countries.

The common efforts to develop microelectronics, robot technology and biotechnology could be stimulating factors also. The international cooperation developing in scientific research is a supplementary resource for a small country also.

[Question] The volume of resources which can be used for investment purposes is also a subject of debate. Enterprise experts claim that holding back investment activity for years endangers our long-range competitiveness. Others say that the positive effect of investments on economic growth is decreasing in our age so we must seek the cause of technical-economic backwardness not in the unsatisfactory volume of investment but rather in the backwardness of innovation and leadership and organizational culture, in development policy. How do you feel about this?

[Answer] Great debates about this took place among the exports of the Plan Office also. There is no doubt that the volume of investment has decreased considerably. The accumulation ratio of national income had been 25 percent or even more; today it is only 17-18 percent. It is 12 percent at 1981 prices, and the completion time is so long that the profitability of a large part of the investments put into operation falls below what was promised.

But international comparisons show that we are about average in terms of the gross investment ratio as compared to national income, so from this viewpoint it is not well founded to talk about backwardness.

In the years ahead the goal is not to increase the ratio or volume of investment, but rather to adopt more efficient investment practices. Investment concentration is still high today and the installation view, investment centralism, still rules in development policy. For example, at the end of 1983 the total expenditure for 1,000 investment projects under way for which the individual expenditures were in the 25-100 million forint category was 5.6 billion forints. At the same time, the total expenditure for the 94 investment project requiring individual expenditures greater than one billion forints each was 400 billion forints. This picture has not changed much in the past decade.

I would like to avoid a misunderstanding. I do not believe that the present investment ratio can be maintained for long; it must be increased in the third period mentioned, approaching 20 percent.

[Question] The experience of the past few years suggests that the world economic boom based on advanced technology is "passing us by." Many feel that the chief cause is the unsatisfactory competitiveness of industry and the fact that the primary material and energy branches are "siphoning off" investments from the processing industry. Do you agree with this and where do you see a possibility for development?

[Answer] I agree with the statement but it is more difficult to chart a path for development. One of the debated question in the medium-range planning work now underway is judging the ratio of resources devoted to the development of energetics and the primary materials industry on the one hand, and the processing industry on the other. In 1975 energetics and the primary materials industry had a share of 12 percent in the investments of the socialist sector at current prices; in 1983 they had 19 percent. One reason for the shift is that in the seventies there was great uncertainty surrounding the transformation of the energetics conception, so for a long time we held certain energetics developments at a relatively low level and did not start on new investment. Thus, a role in the ratio shift is played by the fact that it was only in this way that we could make up somewhat for the delay. On the other hand, the cost of coal or nuclear power plants is higher, because of increased safety in the case of the latter and because of environmental protection prescriptions in the case of the former, than that of the oil power plants built earlier.

A further reason is that we must satisfy the energy needs of the Hungarian economy under all circumstances because the greater losses are caused by forced energy restrictions. There was an example of this in November of this year. I believe that the shift in investments to the benefit of the energetics branch cannot be faulted and the magnitude of it was not excessive.

It is true that in this way less money went to processing industry investments, but I do not consider this the chief problem from the standpoint of competitivenss. The chief problem was that we were not able to invest the smaller amount of money in the processing industry in a selective and efficient way. The root of the problems is that, unfortunately, the investment practice of industry has not changed much. According to the data of the Central Statistics Office, old products are being produced in 60 percent of the new processing industry capacity completed in 1981 which exceeds 100 million forints. Of the approximately 600 products being manufactured with the new capacity, only 100-110 are new products.

Hungarian developmental practice takes little advantage of intellectual investments, rationalization and innovation possibilities; the new investments are not really linked with these. This is suggested by the fact, for example, that in Hungarian industry the majority of the engineers are employed in production guidance while in economically developed countries they are employed in research and development.

The processing industry can become competitive only if developmental policy and practice is more selective. The favorable effect of this can be strengthened but it cannot be superseded by the fact that in the coming medium-range plan period the share of the processing industry in industrial investments must be increased somewhat.

[Question] We see a new category in medium-range planning work, the concept of an industrial block. Is it possible that we are using a new name to save the central programs with an "in-kind" view or the sixties practice of "stressing"?

[Answer] There is always such a danger, but the block concept is not identical to the earlier "stressing" practice based on detailed planning and plan breakdowns nor with central production programming. The block concept serves the purpose of having industry adjust better to international market requirements, and so that we can define the chief direction of technical development. The concept is not concentrated on branches, rather it seeks the "breakthrough points," offers alternatives, and creates a link with economic branches outside industry. In any case, there is some sort of a state position on the chief trends of developmental policy in the majority of the economically developed countries.

[Question] You have mentioned a number of tasks and goals the realization of which presumes a further development of the system of economic guidance. The direction of and schedule for this have been developed already. In your judgment, can the steps decided on produce an environment in which there can be a vitalization of the economy without a deterioration in the balance situation?

[Answer] This is a fair question. We have now completed one phase of work and a decision has been made about it, but there are contradictions in this too, as everything. I must say that if we judge the situation from the perspective of the world economic challenges and the needs and requirements of the economy, then we are certainly slow. It is true that progress in modernizing certain elements of economic guidance was most difficult. This was true, for example, in the working out the new enterprise leadership forms and in creating a social consensus on this question.

If we take into consideration the relationship of the economic leaders to this question, perhaps we might be criticized for going too far. If I add to this that the managers must adapt to the new conditions in such a way that the performance requirements made of them will increase, then we can judge more realistically the great significance and the consequences of the program to modernize the economic guidance system.

In any case, at the beginning of next year we will evaluate the steps taken, bringing in the interest representation organs, and we will decide on the steps to be taken in 1986. This also proves that the modernization process will not be completed in 1985.

[Question] This method differs radically from the 1968 reform, which represented essentially a one-time act.

[Answer] At that time we felt that we could swing society and the economy into a radically different management environment with a one-time act. It is our historical experience that we erred in this respect. Now we must profit from these lessons, namely that we can achieve profound changes only if we can ensure gradualness in the process of renewal and can ensure a constant readiness for improvement.

[Question] Do you consider the institutional structure suitable for mitigating the disadvantageous social consequences of the structural changes?

[Answer] Society today is more ready to accept the difficulties accompanying the structural transformation, but this does not relieve us of the responsibility of working out and finding those social methods that will aid those affected through the difficulties of change. It is a fact that our methods and institutions are still not mature.

We need a system of tools and institutions that will make it possible to resolve the smaller, local conflicts on the spot and avoid having to decide about them at the government level.

The structural changes and the income differentiation that cannot be made independent of them will put social policy in the foreground also. I am convinced that an active social policy could be a factor aiding the reform process, just as neglecting it could limit the reform process, and thus the structural renewal as well. We must regularly look at the socially tolerable magnitude of income differentiation, at changes in the poverty level and the social minimum for existence, at the living conditions of the many social groups and strata.

[Question] What lessons do the developments of the past decade, the achievements and failures, provide for a planning expert?

[Answer] Many of the earlier hypotheses of planners were destroyed by the world economic change of epoch. The weaknesses of economic planning became obvious -- that it relied too much on extrapolating the given conditions, that it strove to grasp details which it could not comprehend, that it reckoned with a given situation and system of conditions and did not prepare the economy for alternative situations, that planning had a one-sided economic view and forced social changes and social policy to the periphery of planning.

We have changed in these respects, but I do not say that remnants of these errors and deficiencies have disappeared from our planning work. Our task is to strengthen social respect for planning by placing planning work on realistic foundations. This is why we are trying to avoid every task which the object of planning cannot assume.

It serves the better foundation of medium-range planning that we are developing simultaneously an outlook extending to the year 2000, which may serve as a sort of control for the medium-range plan.

We are also strengthening the basis for forecasting for planning purposes. An institutional network for this has been developed in part, but it needs to be developed. We would not like to rely on a single forecast, because only a comparison of various forecasts can give important conclusions for planning.

We are devoting greater care than before to planning the social effects of technical progress. Speaking in general, we must deal with the planning of social processes much more profoundly and with specific methods.

The development of the economic guidance system is becoming an organic part of medium-range planning. A unique situation has developed for us, that the renewal of the economic mechanism is being built into the planning system. Thus the plan and the planners represent change and renewal and not preservation of the status quo!

Finally, let me mention that we want to put planning more broadly under social control than heretofore. This is why we have abandoned the method of releasing a finished plan for social debate. We would like to link the Patriotic People's Front, the trade unions, the Chamber of Commerce and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences into the planning process beginning with the preparation of the initial conceptions.

5-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD111031 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Hungarian-Bulgarian trade aimed at increasing the available choice of goods, as well as scientific-technical cooperation, is to expand further within the next 5 years. The relevant medium-term agreement was signed in Budapest by Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade, and Bulgarian Deputy Premier Georgi Karamanev, who also deals with production matters.

According to the agreement, the quantity of consumer goods delivered by each side is to increase annually from the current level of approximately 41 million rubles to 55 million rubles by the end of the decade. Hungary and Bulgaria will expand the proportion of modern products and will increase direct goods exchange between the fraternal cities and department stores.

The Bulgarian deputy premier was received by Deputy Premiers Laszlo Marothy and Jozsef Marjai, as well as Laszlo Kapolyi and Lajos Rev, chairman of the National Federation of Artisan Cooperatives. The Bulgarian delegation has left our country.

1985 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GOALS OUTLINED

AU101316 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] In agriculture a more modest increase than last year, 1 percent, is planned. Agricultural production in 1984, measured in comparable prices, exceeded that of the previous year by 4.4 percent.

Last year's rapid increase is understandable as great areas were affected by drought in 1983; the drought was felt last year too, but since it was less severe, production could increase more forcefully. Even the more modest increase of 1 percent presents a great task for agriculture, especially for plant cultivators, as the plan counts on maintaining the current level of animal husbandry, which means that plant cultivation production achievements must increase by 2 percent. Since we do not expect any structural change in plant cultivation, the planned results will be achieved by increasing yields. This is not an easy task to accomplish because last year the farms also achieved outstanding results in the production of grain, results which make up most of the achievements of plant cultivation. It is worth recalling that a target of 15 million metric tons of grain was set for last year, and, following the skepticism of the spring and early summer, it was overfulfilled in the end.

The agricultural farms will cultivate grain on 2.9 million hectares this year, which is 62 percent of the arable area. The plan expects 1985 grain production to approach 15.5 million metric tons, and we will achieve the 72-73 million metric tons provided for the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan period. The continuation of the intensive grain production program together with the construction of silos will lay the foundations for this.

In the production of oil seeds, the goal is to increase both production area and yield. This concept is in harmony with the attitude of the farmers because sunflower and rape seed are among plants that can be cultivated most profitably. Because production is secure and because of the requirements of plant hygiene, it is no longer practical to increase the sowing area for sunflowers but it is worth sowing rape seed and soya on 13,000 hectares more than last year.

The situation is much more difficult in the production of vegetables, because due to their high manpower demand and low profitability, many farms have given up cultivating them. This year's plan expects a reduction of the cultivation area of field vegetables but provides for an increase in the quantity harvested. Accordingly, the agricultural farms would produce 1.2 million metric tons of vegetables on 95,000 hectares.

The vine and fruit cultivation area is also expected to decrease this year. Planting will not reach the extent of cutting back in any of the gardening branches. In viticulture the greatest task is to maintain the quality fo production and to consistently comply with the extremely strict export guidelines. We are therefore continuing to enlarge storage capacity and improve the technological level. Plan fulfillment requires a favorable change in material-technological supply in all branches of plant cultivation. According to the plan, the utilization of artificial fertilizers will increase by 9 percent, and farms are expected to allocate more money for the purchase of machines: These are also the conditions for the successful continuation of the intensive grain production program. On the whole, however, agriculture will not have more money for investments than last year.

PPF HEAD CALLS FOR 'UNMANIPULATED DEMOCRACY'

WA150700 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 24 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Imre Pozsgay: "Our Fate Is Democracy"]

[Text] In Plato's imagined republic there is unlimited happiness, because common people follow the guidance of the guardians. If it were so easy to make people happy all we would have to do is talk people into taking their place, calmly and obediently and without contradiction, on the ladder provided by the hierarchy, and have them wait there piously for the guiding finger or glance of the guardians.

But this Platonic dream republic has never been realized anywhere. A realm of happiness cannot come into being in this way because this plan has a very great error -- it is contrary to human nature and the laws of social relationships which come into being in human action. In history the most varied social systems and political institutions come into being according to what is possible at that given point. But we do not know from this whether happiness would reign in the countries ruled by the guardians, in the countries of the philosophers who justify the guardians.

Mankind has been able to test and tolerate the various forms and methods of government for thousands of years. Those who have been able to take the helm have frequently felt a temptation to choose a method of "easy government" which ignores human nature. The era and national character has determined where and to what extent this could be done. But one thing is certain: In every age societies have functioned efficiently not where they wanted to make government easy but rather where they wanted to facilitate the participation of people in administering their common affairs, where individuality and human dignity counted.

It is not by chance that the founders of scientific socialism paid so much attention to this historical experience. They were guided by two important ideological points of view. One was humanism. The other was that they wanted an efficient society surpassing all previous ones and which would solve the problems of people more effectively than any previous society. Thus they came to the conclusion that socialism and democracy, humanism and democracy, must be the inseparable foundations of the new society. Effective communal cooperation and human relationships capable of great achievements could come into being only with democratic guidance. Their theory of the state developed according to this also, and the essence of this theory is that the state does not control society but rather that society controls the state. In this way the founders of scientific socialism set upon its feet a world which had been turned upside down. They said that contrary to the practice thus far, in which the administration of every matter belonged to the state and only what it did not do belonged to self-government, in socialism every matter should belong to self-government, and only general tasks embracing the entire nation, with which local self-government cannot deal, should belong to the state. It was in the name of this ideal that Lenin set about organizing the first socialist state.

All this had to be recalled because today, when we are seeking the sources for the functioning of a society and economy capable of greater accomplishments, struggling with so many troubles and problems, it is worthwhile to return to the souces, the theoretical starting points, not for a formula, but rather for filtered historical experiences and for a methodological guide.

The political forces brought together in the People's Front, among which the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has assumed the not easy burdens and responsibility of guidance, see in the development of democracy the conditions for further development of socialism and for greater growth. Those participating in the People's Front movement start from the conviction that the great reserves and resources of our homeland are in people. But these reserves will be released only with the further democratization of society. Only those who recognize their own role and significance; who consider participation in communal action to be their personal interest; who are not hindered by the precariousness of existence or other dependence from behaving according to their convictions; for whom hierarchic and bureaucratic relationships do not obscure the real socialist property relationships and their ownership role; and who, for this very reason, can show responsible behavior even in times of difficulty -- only such people will be capable of greater efforts.

If the human reserves are to be realized, people must be given access to new action possibilities offering personal security in the institutions of socialist democracy. This consideration guided the Central Committee of the party when it took a stand for the further development of economic guidance and the work of the National Assembly and the councils. This is why the Patriotic People's Front, forming a community of citizens, identified with the initiative of the party.

All this does not mean that hereafter there will not be obstacles to the functioning of socialist democracy. The attitudinal and practical obstacles are very great. Even today many are the prisoners of prejudices. In their eyes democracy means disorder. The requirements and the system of values will slacken. Concessions will be made at the expense of quality. The requirements of professionalism will be neglected. As a result, many of these people will feel that democracy harms efficiency. Those who think this way, with a false generalization, confuse their limited everyday experiences with the historical experiences of mankind. When they see the operational disturbances of the institutions of democracy, they believe that they have discovered the impossibility of democracy. When they see the undoubted political deficiencies of the people, they believe that they have discovered the impossibility of democracy. When they see the undoubted political deficiencies of the people, they think they see the unsuitability of the people for democracy. They do not know, and this indicates the deficiencies of their culture, that the political culture indicates the level of the reigning relationships and not the capability of the people for democracy.

Those who spread superstitions against democracy have not recognized the Marxist idea, not without antecedents even for Marx, and the 2,500-year-old humanist idea that with real popular rule there is no special, called upon group of people who have the right to pass judgment on the people and say what the people are and are not capable of. Nor can there be a chosen, infallible person endowed with divine properties who would have the right to deprive a people or nation, worthy of a better fate, of its capacity for judgment. All this is profoundly alien to a communal society. Socialism is the successor of that plebian democracy which starts from the principle of popular sovereignty and gives first place to the question of who has the power.

But what should we say to those who identify democracy with slackness, with making concessions in regard to the requirements? It is not enough to answer that there is no stricter order than a democracy which institutionalizes interests properly and provides a form capable of handling disputes and conflicts. It must also be said that the conditions for this exist in socialism. And what is most important, it must be said that the leading role of the party will continue to be realized consistently, that the party should be the most important tool of the people for supervision of the state, for starting initiatives fundamentally influencing the fate of the country and for the development of progressive public thinking.

It is very important that the institutions of democracy be surrounded by a well organized, nonmanipulative publicity in which structural inequality or disturbances will come to light just as much as personal unsuitability. Well-functioning publicity can hinder corruption, contraselection which disturbs the value system, and arrogance which disregards public opinion and looks down on the people. At the same time, publicity can protect the purity of public life. It can offer protection against intrigues and the slandering of worthy people. It can provide a guarantee against the abuse of power and those who violate the laws.

Publicity with the same structure as the socialist interest relationships and value system will make possible the realization of various positions according to their reality and truth, and not according to who supports them. This can provide protection against demagogy just as it does against a leading role in public life being played for a long time by those who only repel the community by their entire personality and unsuitability and who destroy mutual agreement. If there are too many such people on the scene then, by virtue of their common unsuitability and in the absence of suitable publicity, they may form power groupings and cliques which determine the system of selection, destroying the credibility of our institutions in the eyes of the entire community.

Publicity is the chief way to ensure that the party realizes its leading role with persuasion and not with power tools. The Patriotic People's Front provides the broadest publicity for a creative meeting of the party and society, for the cooperation of party members and nonparty people.

Also indispensable for the development of socialist democracy is that the social and political movements and organizations take their stands independently, according to their unique roles, functions, and responsibilities. Real, substantive civic activity and the unfolding of individual and communal initiatives are indispensable for a further strengthening of our public agreement and political stability, which are regarded as such valuable and justly important achievements. And this requires that we continue to regard the People's Front as a movement of strategic significance from the viewpoint of the political development of the country and the cooperation of the party and people. Well worth considering is the lesson acquired in an earlier phase of socialist construction that empty organizations, floating weightlessly and conducting only apparent activity, discredit the party itself and the socialist political system. The MSZMP has taken this lesson seriously and has entrusted the communists working in the People's Front and in the mass organizations with conducting worthwhile activity together with nonparty people and those participating in the public consensus who have different world views but have a socialist commitment, maintaining the basic principles in accordance with organizational independence and peculiarities. And if we take these intentions seriously we must develop as part of the political culture those behavioral forms based on tolerance in which opinions strengthening the public consensus and creating unity out of multiplicity will not cause distrubances and will not be considered scandalous.

When these organizations appear as active cocreators of policy in the name of the people they represent, they pull the rug out from under those efforts which attempt to "solve" the problems of the country outside the framework of socialist national unity and public consensus. But he who sees the chief danger in independent thinking, in the expression of unique opinions, or in the sincere, open posing of questions before the public is testifying that he is incapable of facing contemporary reality, has grown unaccustomed to or never learned politics, is unsuited for political behavior, and unwillingly plays into the hands of those who wish to tear apart the frameworks of public consensus.

It is not easy to meet the requirements resulting from the development of socialist democracy. And because we are not talking about infallible institutions here, it only increases the difficulties if illusions accompany democratization; having illusions always results in disillusionment. It will cause great disappointment if the collective in one or another of our factories elects an unsuitable leadership because local publicity is working badly, because the information is confused, because the factory political organs do not make the real interests clear, or for many other reasons.

Similar disappointments may arise in the council and National Assembly elections, too. It takes a long time to learn democracy, and we must pay the tuition. The best remedy for disappointment, and this will shorten the learning time to a large degree also, is to put corrections in the hands of that community which made the mistake, with the condition that they must pay the price for their mistake too.

All lack of patience and every patronizing intervention will only add to the trouble. It will tangle interests, wash away responsibility, and feed doubts in regard to democracy. And to those who argue for a patronizing approach in the name of professionalism, we might quote the saying of Hegel: "One does not have to be a shoemaker to know where the shoe pinches." The expert should be the shoemaker, but the democratic collective is the customer who will change shoemakers if the shoe is uncomfortable. It may happen once or twice that the customer will choose a bad shoemaker. But if this happens he should be able to make the change. He who does not understand this simple mechanism -- to use the words of Bertole Brecht -- understands as much about democracy as the experimental rabbit understands about biology.

Everything I could have said in this Christmas issue is not exactly a holiday message. But if we consider holidays to be the crystalizing points of the ordinary days then, going beyond relaxation, family get-togethers and friendly meetings which nothing can replace, the holidays are suitable for common thinking, too. At the end of a difficult year, but one which aroused hopes, and at the beginning of a new year we should be thinking about how we should be politically active to the benefit of our homeland in the current of events -- of great significance for our entire people -- such as the 13th congress of the party, the 40th anniversary of our liberation and the upcoming National Assembly and council elections. Thinking of the unique tasks and responsibilities of the Patriotic People's Front, I have tried to cite a few interrelationships relative to the development of socialist democracy which we will really encounter in public life during 1985.

PRESS COMMENTS ON GROMYKO NEWS CONFERENCE

LD141548 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 14 -- Writing about the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's TV debate with chief Soviet political commentators yesterday. The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today pointed out Gromyko's statement that he had talked to State Secretary Shultz in Geneva on behalf of the USSR as well as its allies. TRYBUNA commented in a dispatch from Moscow.

"Poland, linked to the USSR with fraternal ties, has always actively backed the peace policy of that country, which has fully taken into account the Polish national and ideological strivings and aspirations."

Noting that the Geneva talks, understandably, did not exhaust all issues of topical interest for the world, TRYBUNA LUDU recalled that many Soviet peace initiatives put forth at various times remain valid, their goal being to curb armaments, also nuclear, consolidate peace, and restore the atmosphere of confidence and cooperation in international relations.

TRYBUNA underlined that all states, "not only great powers, but also medium-size and small states" should pool their efforts to turn these "proud goals" into reality.

In another dispatch from Moscow the Warsaw paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote that Gromyko's debate on Soviet television "had shown convincingly that the USSR's position on such vital issues as peace, security, arms and disarmament contains no secrets nor ambiguities."

"The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its adherence to the principle of equal security as the prime rule of negotiating and the basis of all agreements."

The United Peasants Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY hailed Andrey Gromyko's statements as "an expose of Soviet foreign policy on key issues of world peace and disarmament, an ardent wish and honest readiness to the furthest-going agreements with the great power across the Atlantic."

PIETRUSZKA CONTINUES TESTIMONY IN TORUN TRIAL

LD150005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] We now broadcast a report on the 11th day of the trial in the case of the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, held at the voivodship court in Torun.

Today at 0900 the trial resumed after a 2-day adjournment. The defendant, Adam Pietruszka, continued his replies to the court's questions. The court disclosed parts of a dossier which contradicted what the defendant had said in court, among other things, concerning Piotrowski's journey to Gdansk.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] You, the defendant, said first during the investigation that you did not know anything about the events (?concerning) Popieluszko in Gdansk. Later you changed your evidence, saying that Piotrowski told you about them. Is this true?

[Pietruszka] Yes, it is true.

[Question] Can you give reasons why you first said that no conversation concerning Popieluszko took place, and then that there was a conversation, to which you give evidence here in court?

[Pietruszka] Regardless of the fact that these put me in an unfavorable light and could awaken negative attitudes toward me, I came to (?conclusions) and I explained them. [end recording]

The prosecutors then took the floor.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] Were there any reasons for you to be afraid of the defendant Piotrowski?

[Pietruszka] I think there were no reasons at all.

[Question] Why then, while not fearing Piotrowski, did you not draw any conclusion from the stated fact of insubordination of 13 October.

[Pietruszka] Esteemed court, one cannot say that I did not draw any conclusion from insubordination, because as I explained here, I told Piotrowski that irrespective of discplinary actions what was the course of the stay in Gdansk. [sentence as heard] There is at least a month, esteemed court, for taking disciplinary action.

[Question] As it arises, a superior did not know about it until 4 November, that is until the time of the defendant's arrest.

[Pietruszka] Esteemed court, it is difficult for me to say why he did not learn (?about it), because this -- let us call it detail -- this matter of insubordination had naturally receded into the background; there were other events.

[Question] He also illicitly took a pass, and you, the defendant did not report it to any of your superiors, despite the fact that you talked with a deputy minister and a director of department.

[Pietruszka] I have already explained here the matter of the pass.

[Question] But there were already two facts.

[Pietruskza] No, esteemed court; what two facts?

[Question] The first on 13 October, and the second on the 19th.

[Pietruskza] On 13 October I issued a pass for Piotrowski.

[Question] [Words indistinct] that he did not execute the task, and he was dealing with Popieluszko.

[Pietruszka] I have already clarified the question.

[Question] Yes. In the light of what you clarified, would you like to expand on the deed and tell the court how you assessed the deed, whether only from the point of view of what had happened in respect of Popieluszko, or in a broader context?

[Pietruszka] Your Honor, it is not easy for me to talk about it, because I realize that as one immediately supervising Grzegorz Piotrowski, certain things, to coin a phrase, are weighing me like a millstone; they weigh me down. However, on trying to assume an attitude toward the question, one must say this: The committed deed, in a purely moral sense, has been explicitly condemned and raises no doubts among us. In the political dimension, it has been assessed as a political provocation which could have caused incalculable social consequences, and was explicitly assessed as such. This was aimed at the political line of the party and government, and the government's religious policy. I think that it cannot be commented on further. But it seems to me, Your Honor, that one must stress that the deed is a crime not only in the legal sense, or in the sense of penal law; but it is also a crime committed against the ministry.

And this event, Your Honor, gave a chance for people of the underground, the political opposition, to accuse -- to me it is explicit that, certainly in an inadmissible way they used descriptions such as murderers, or something like that. Your Honor, please forgive me, I would not like to develop the subject any further. [end recording]

Prosecutors also asked defendant Pietruszka about the personal honesty of Piotrowski and his abuse of his post when obtaining a passport. Adam Pietruskza said that he did not notice anything unusual while he was Piotrowski's superior. Next, the court gave permission for plenipotentiaries of auxiliary prosecutors to speak.

[Question] The defendant heard what Piotrowski said here, namely that in the course of earlier harassment of Father Popieluszko his car was damaged?

[Pietruskza] Yes, I heard this in 1982.

[Question] Is such damage to a car also a cause of legal action?

[Pietruskza] Your Honor, I think that this a rhetorical question. One should look further at this matter: Piotrowski did not say he agreed with anyone on this or reported it to anyone.

[Question] All right, but if Popieluszko was in your sphere of interest, together with a dozen or so other priests, as the accused has stated himself, then did the news that someone had damaged the priest's car reach the accused?

[Pietruszka] No, I did not receive such news.

[Question] The accused said that Father Popieluszko's sermons -- please correct me if I'm wrong -- were analyzed at your office from the point of view of their agreement with the principles of faith, among others; and in doing this specialists from the theological academy were asked for their views, as well as specialists from the Catholic University of Lublin and the Papal Academy, according to the accused. Can the accused name specific persons who dealt with this? Why am I asking? The accused no doubt is acquainted with the files, and he knows the testimony of Bishop Miziolek given in this case.

[Pietruszka] I did not notice this.

[Question] That file contains a certain evaluation given by the church authorities. In connection with this I have a question for the accused.

[Second unidentified questioner] Perhaps we could expand this question. When calling on the experts mentioned by the accused, did this concern only the activity of Father Popieluszko, or also the dozen or so strong group of priests, as the accused (?understands it).

[Pietruszka] Your Honor, I stressed in my explanations that this kind of sermon was given legal evaluation by representatives of the church at the abovementioned centers. They concerned not Father Popieluszko but the kind of sermon. I remember exactly that this was what I said. As for the second question: whether I could name the persons who gave such opinions, I reply: I cannot do this for two reasons. First, such persons, when giving their opinion, asked for secrecy, saying that if their names were revealed they would be judged badly for their attitudes by their milieu. Second, the principles of work in our service are in this respect very strict, and because of these reasons I cannot and will not give the names of such persons.

[Question] When we asked the question we were not interested in the principles of your service, but in concrete terms -- the case of Father Popieluszko. Just now the defendant used the expression that sermons of this type were under evaluation. If I heard rightly, the defendant used the following description: On the strength of our information the Office for Religious Affairs was preparing a pro memoria for the Episcopate. Was the defendant familiar with the document? Does the defendant remember the content of the pro memoria which, in volume 15, page 11, was submitted to the secretariat of the Episcopate by the Office of Religious Affairs, concerning only Father Popielusko?

[Pietruszka] [Words indistinct] unable to read the document.

[Question] Office for Religious Affairs; Warsaw, 17 September 1984; pro memoria: Successful and peaceful development of our homeland is the subject of concern of the authorities and citizens. Practical expression of this concern included everyday activity and devoted work by the decisive majority of citizens, and observance of the law and principles of social coexistence. It should be stated with regret that the achievements of the nation are being undermined, by a small but active group of people who aim at the destruction of these achievements in the name of foreign interests. We state with regret that some Roman Catholic clergy still belong to the group. On many occasions the state authorities have informed and warned the leadership of the church about the disastrous results of their activity. In spite of this the activity has not ceased, and it is contrary not only to the interests and the law of the Polish People's Republic, but also to the declarations of the church hierarchy and canon law. Recently the activity has taken on a new quality. An illegal, counterrevolutionary organization of clergy and laity has emerged on the national scale, contrary to the law of the Polish People's Republic and to canon law. The objectives, the structure of the organization, its scope, and methods of operation were disclosed in 26 August 1984 by Father Jerzy Popieluszko in St Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw. We enclose texts of his speeches.

Public speeches made by the clergy and laity who belong to the organization and have illegal access to churches for antistate activity, have been undermining the principles of the political system of the Polish People's Republic. They destroy the atmosphere of law and order, cause unrest, and often call for active or passive resistance to the authorities. Many of the masses, their course, liturgy, and times they are held have been the source of illegal demonstrations.

The subject of pastoral speeches and statements of lay persons belonging to this organization; distribution of illegal periodicals and printed matter, which is also conducted on the premises belonging to the church; the spreading of false and biased information and travel throughout Poland on business concerning this organization by persons who are most involved in it are at present the main reason of the tensions arising here and there.

Such actions are conducted in strict cooperation with Radio Free Europe [RFE], which is treated by this organization as its own station. Through RFE the organization stays in touch with centers of subversion and espionage against Poland. St Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw has for some time been the main base for the organization in question. The activity of the organization, which is contrary to the law in force in the Polish People's Republic, falls under Paragraphs 123, 127, 132, and 133 of the Penal Code and is also contrary to canonical law, Paragraphs 1, 2, 285, 287, and 1,389. Despite the assurances and declarations from the Episcopate, the hierarchy continues to tolerate and even protects the activity of the organization, and encourages its expansion and its undertaking newer and newer forms of activity.

The state authorities expect from the Episcopate that decisive steps be taken immediately to disband this organization, and that the possibility for rebirth of this kind of activity within the church structure be made impossible. Further tolerance of the activity of some priests -- contrary to the Constitution and laws of the Polish People's Republic -- and taking advantage of churches and religious ceremonies to this end, particularly tolerating and shielding the counterrevolutionary, abovementioned organization, will cast a deep shadow on the relations between the church and state. This would also force the authorities to undertake relevant actions envisaged by the law against the organization and its members, and in particular its leaders.

In the memorandum there is a statement that Father Popieluszko started a counterrevolutionary organization, or at least that the existence of such an organization was revealed by him in his sermon. Is this a statement made by the Office of Religious Affairs on its own initiative or is this the result of information supplied by you?

[Pietruszka] Your Honor, it is difficult for me to say on what grounds the Office for Religious Affairs formulated this thought. I cannot be responsible for the Office of Religious Affairs. [end recording]

Answering other questions from plenipotentiaries of the auxiliary prosecutors, Adam Pietruszka said he knew nothing about anonymous letters from Piotrowski to the curia following the killing of Father Popieluszko. He also stated that he never had in mind or mentioned in any conversation the idea of any physical torment for Father Popieluszko.

Several times during today's proceedings, the matter of notes made by Pietruszka in his diary on some of the facts connected with the crimes surfaced. These notes, contrary to what Pietruszka said, would prove that he knew about preparations to the actions of Piotrowski, Chmielewski, and Pekala.

[Begin recording] [Question] Sir, can you tell me if Piotrowski had access to your diary? I would like to remind you that this document has been already revealed, as one of the judges quoted from the diary. Please tell the court if Piotrowski had access to your diary.

[Pietruszka] Your Honor, I understand the question.

[Question] No need for an introduction; did he or didn't he?

[Pietruszka] Your Honor, if the defending counsel is forming a question, practically making a speech, why cannot I be allowed an introduction?

[Question] I am very sorry, but I am not making a speech. Did he have access or not?

[Pietruszka] The question is not complete.

[Question] Did Piotrowski have access to it before 19 October, as he had access to the investigation files in which the diary is contained?

[Unidentified questioner interrupts] Your Honor, this is not the point. The point is: Did he have access at all before the case?

[Pietruszka] That is why you should put the questions clearly. Now it is clear. He did not have access to my diary, but I am convinced that Piotrowski [words indistinct].

[Question] Ar you suggesting that the diary was shown to Piotrowski before he made his statement to the relevant authorities? Have you proof of this?

[Pietruszka] I expressed my view; I am not suggesting anything.

[Question] Sir, is there any entry under the date of 15 October concerning annual leave for Pekala or Chmielewski?

[Pietruszka] As, already explained, I cannot remember the date.

[Question] I submit to the court that at this point the accused be shown...

[Unidentified voice interrupts] We have already shown it.

[Qeustion] Can this document be shown to Pietruszka?

[Unidentified voice interrupts] Here you are. Have you any more questions?

[Question] Yes, in connection with this. Sir, do you know when Piotrowski began to talk about the leave he was to grant to Chmielewski and Pekala? In the preparatory proceedings [words indistinct].

[Pietruszka] Your Honor, I have already explained this. I probably wrote this or copied it from the draft copy of Pekala's cross-examination.

[Question] What do you mean, from the draft copy of the cross-examination?

[Pietruszka] That is right.

[Question] You were shown this draft copy?

(Pietruszka] I had access to the cross-examination draft copy until the time of my detention.

[Question] I think you were in the habit of recording certain things in your diary, too. Completely [words indistinct] 2 or 3 weeks after the incident.

[Pietruszka] The entries in my diary are proof of this.

[Question] Two more issues in connection with the questions asked by my esteemed colleague: Can you tell me where you kept the diary we are talking about today?

[Pietruszka] The diary was kept in the cloakroom.

[Question] Were there times when the diary was on the desk and you were out of the room?

[Pietruszka] Of course, this could always happen.

[Question] You said that you treated your diary as a kind of notebook in which you put down the information obtained, not paying attention to the dates. It is difficult to read all the entries under specific dates, especially on the photocopy; I do not want to suggest anything here, but those entries I managed to decipher do not seem to have been made without reference to specific dates. That is one thing. The second thing is that I can see twice here the numbers WAB 60-31. On the page dated 16 October there is this number WAB 60-31, and as far as I can read, next to it is the remark: was in Bydgoszcz? Unfortunately, I cannot decipher this entry.

[Pietruszka] Was seen in Bydgoszcz.

[Question] He was seen in Bydgoszcz. The same number WAB 60-31 features on the page dated 22 October, and on this page there are further entries and so on. How can you explain them?

[Pietruszka] I can remember this and have explained that WAE and WAF were there because it is easiest to change a B into an F and an E.

[Question] But you have admitted that on the 22d you knew for certain that the number WAB 60-31 was in Bydgoszcz and had been recognized. Whey then did you make these entries, and what is worse, give instructions for the other numbers to be searched for? Why? The number had been identified and you are making lists in which you do not include this number and ordering a search. Can you logically justify your behavior? You explained here, if I remember correctly, that you suspected that someone was using these numbers, of course the person who had kidnapped Father Popieluszko.

[Different questioner] Yes, of course, but there was no need to look for the false numbers because the real one was there.

[Question] And this is why you were trying to figure out what numbers could be changed into this one.

[Different questioner] Are there any other questions to the accused? No? There aren't any. The accused Piotrowski has a question.

[Piotrowski] I am absolutely certain that in the dossier there is a cutting from Adam Pietruszka's diary -- I could point it out since I looked through the materials from the investigation -- which says that Pekala is on leave, Chmielewski off sick, or the other way around.

[Question] We heard this today.

[Piotrowski] Yes, but I want to emphasize one point and ask the accused, Adam Pietruszka, to define his attitude toward it.

[Question] Can we have you question, please?

[Piotrowski] But I must add two more sentences -- that he made this entry when I was under arrest. In my testimony of 1 November I talked about this entry quite clearly. I want to ask Adam Pietruszka how he interprets this. Did someone tell me when I was under arrest that there had been such an entry in his diary or did I have to see it? That is all.

[Pietruszka] It is difficult for me to understand the question put to me by Piotrowski. Piotrowski included in his testimony a number of facts which he guessed, and which fitted in with his conception, but which did not take place at all. Hence, why could he not have included this fact in his testimony if it was useful to him for some reason?

[Piotrowski] Obviously, even for formal reasons, I could have learned about this fact...

[Pietruszka interrupts] But you talked about all this on 1 November.

[Piotrowski] No, perhaps a few days later, that is in all the evidence I have given since 1 November, inclusive; perhaps it was on 2 November. Anyway, I would like to ask how I could know that there was such an entry in the dossier.

[Pietruszka] That is before acquainting yourself with the materials from the investigation, because after you did you obviously knew.

[Piotrowski] How could I know, before I acquainted myself with the materials from the investigation, that there was such an entry in the dossier?

[Pietruszka] I have nothing to say on this. The accused Piotrowski has the floor.

[Piotrowski] [Word indistinct] that the accused Pietruszka could express his views on the evidence and explanations given by me before the esteemed court. I would also like to avail myself of my right to define my attitude to ward the evidence given by him, if the esteemed court allows me.

I would like to define briefly my attitude to some of the explanations given, to show, although I do not know whether the esteemed court will see any point in this, how they can be totally refuted [words indistinct]. Perhaps a few brief remarks now: The accused Pietruszka says that he used to leave his notebook; that I had access to it. It can be very easily checked out, of course, even by questioning his secretary, that no one ever had access to his office when there were any papers lying around; but this is another matter. He also said that Adam Pietruszka or the boss knows where I am; this is a customary way for the boss to speak to his secretary. It is also easy to establish what I said to her when I popped out for an hour or 2 without the knowledge of the bosses.

[Question] You will have the right to ask witnesses questions.

[Piotrowski] Yes. There was also a mention of this mysterious trip to Gdansk. The easiest thing to do when you have nothing to say is to allege official secrets. I know Gdansk well; there is no place there where, having my official identity card in my pocket and being on business, I would have any difficulty traveling around, or where militia officers would make it difficult for me to do so; but this irrelevant. Finally, one substantive sentence; namely that I am saying more at the trial than during the investigation.

To my mind this view is mistaken. I think any comparison will show that I have not given any evidence at the trial that would charge him with particularly great responsibility. Now I would like to express my views generally on the explanations given by my former boss. When I was asked here to try to make an assessment as his subordinate, I listed a number of Adam Pietruszka's good qualities. I would like to add to this today one more trait which some regard as a good quality, namely his shrewdness. I would probably say that this is his number-one trait if it were not for the fact that the accused, Adam Pietruszka, has not succeeded in covering up all traces of this whole business. I cannot now look my former subordinates and colleagues straight in the eye for one reason only; that is, that thanks to my naivity and inability to foresee and assess things, they are now in the dock. I am, however, aware of the fact that once this whole tragedy happened I did not retract one bit in order to shed responsibility. This is no masochism, no playing the scout. This is simply my idea of honor. Perhaps I am too young and inexperienced to understand, as Adam Pietruszka demonstrated here, that there are situations when a sense of responsibility and civil courage are superfluous or downright unhealthy. I would like to stress that Adam Pietruszka's explanations on issues of fundamental importance are lies. [end recording]

This statement represented the final part of the proceedings at the trial today. The court then adjourned the trial until 0900 tomorrow.

FRG PROPERTY RULING ANOTHER 'AGGRESSIVE' MOVE

LD141928 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 14 Jan 85

[By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, Jan. 14 -- A West German Christian Democratic Party (CDU) parliamentary deputy, and leader of the revisionist Landsmannschaft of Silesians, Herbert Hupka, has told the BONNER RUNDSCHAU daily he sees no reason to change the provocative slogan "Silesia remains ours", chosen for this year's rally of his organization in Hannover.

Quoting a recent ruling by FRG federal constitutional tribunal in Karlsruhe, which granted to the German resettlers the right to property they had lost, Hupka asserted that the slogan says nothing besides what should be said: "that Silesia is not lost yet."

The tribunal's ruling is another link in a series of aggressive legislative moves against Poland in West Germany.

A statement in a similar tone to that of Hupka's has also come from another revisionist Herbert Czaja.

OFFICIALS, BELGIAN MINISTER DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD150056 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 14 -- Poland played host to Belgium's Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Andre Kempinaire. In the course of talks in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, presided over by Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the sides discussed a whole range of issues relating to Polish-Belgian trade and economic cooperation, and instruments stimulating mutual turnover.

Andre Kempinaire was received by head of the government planning committee, Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda, and held talks with Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, and representatives [words indistinct] and of and mining and power industry.

Andre Kempinaire told PAP that the visit aimed at a better agreement with Poland and at expanding bilateral relations in all fields. "Possibilities are vast. There was a period of stagnation in relations and of Poland's isolation. Now we hope for a better, new stage," [words indistinct] promise higher exports. This can be achieved, among other things, through the introduction of modern technology and modernization of equipment. I think we can cooperate in this field. It is up to the joint commission to select fields where that cooperation would prove most fruitful [words indistinct].

The two sides came out in favour of an early and full normalization of bilateral relations, agreeing on resumption of works by Polish-Belgian-Luxembourg joint commission, with its subsequent session scheduled to be held in Brussels in March, [words indistinct].

The Belgian side announced a visit to Poland this spring by an economic mission with a view to examining current possibilities to expand trade and establish industrial cooperation. The visit is also expected to help select Belgian exhibits for this year's Poznan international fair. The Belgian exposition is going to be larger than in the previous years.

Voicing his reflections after a visit to the Auschwitz concentration camp, Andre Kempinaire stressed that the last war had brought most suffering to the Polish nation. The existence of such a camp as the Auschwitz one is a warning for the nations of the world, makes one think about bonds that should link nations, he remarked.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH USSR OFFICIALS

Presidium Reviews S&T Ties

LD142318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The Government Presidium has reviewed Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The qualitatively new and important phase of cooperation between Polish and Soviet scientists and technicians was inaugurated by the recent visit of a delegation of outstanding representatives of Soviet science and technology led by Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The visit was an extremely important step on the road to practical implementation of tasks in the sphere of science and technology, as envisaged in the long-term program for cooperation up to the year 2000 between Poland and the USSR, signed in May 1984 by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko.

The Government Presidium acknowledged that the range and scope of the issues discussed during the meetings of Polish and Soviet scientists and specialists were extensive. Direct contacts serve the discussion of mutual connections in these spheres which are the most beneficial and decide on the increase of scientific and technological progress and thus influence the economic potential of both countries.

Trade in Metallurgy Discussed

LD111855 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The planning bodies of Poland and the Soviet Union are coordinating their plans for the period up to 1990. In the State Committee for Planning of the USSR Council of Ministers, Polish-Soviet consultations pertaining to the metallurgical industry have been held. They concern four main issues: the supplying of Poland with Soviet metallurgical raw materials, which make up over 80 percent of domestic consumption; mutual supplies of rolled products; opportunities for specialization in the rolling mills of the two countries; and cooperation in exchange of products from nonferrous metals, including supplies of Soviet aluminium in exchange for Polish copper products.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH PRC OFFICIALS

Obodowski Meets Departing Envoy

AU101411 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] PAP -- In connection with his coming departure from Poland, PRC Ambassador Yu Hongliang paid to visit to Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski on 7 January to discuss the expansion of Polish-Chinese economic cooperation, trade, and some issues connected with the coming session of the Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. Henryk Klimczak, under secretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers and secretary of the Commission for Coordinating Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, was present at the talks.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD122353 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 11 -- The Chinese economic delegation led by Vice-Chairman of People's Government of Heilongjiang Province Gong Benyan today ended its ten-day visit to Poland.

Under decisions made during the visit, Chinese specialists will come to Poland in the first half of the year to agree on the scope and conditions of modernization by Poland of a semi-conductor factory in China.

Chinese partners also wish to establish cooperation with Polish mining machinery producers. The guests showed their interest in purchasing Polish coal refining equipment, the WSK Mielec agricultural planes, and in establishing cooperation in zinc and cooper production.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON STATE CHURCH SEPARATION

LD102338 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 10 -- The Polish Government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA today published an article on the separation of the state and the church in Poland and the world. Excerpts:

"Poland's realization of the state-church separation is an example that the socialist concept of state-church relations is mutually beneficial."

"Each of the thirty religious denominations in Poland, including the Roman Catholic Church, have the necessary and constantly improved material and personnel base as well as the possiblity to propagate their views through mass media and an ever expanding publishing base.

"The Polish example also shows that the state separation from the church does not have to mean complete separation, that it provides room for discussion about issues involving the Polish reason of state, further development and consolidation of the state and better realization of the public needs during regular meetings of state officials with representatives of particular churches, including the Roman Catholic Church."

"These issues set the range of possible cooperation between the state and the churches in Poland. But this cooperation must be based on constitutional principles. All the attempts at violating these principles are a threat to the further favorable development of state church relations.

"The elimination of the pronouncements, behaviors and actions by some clergymen or lay individuals connected with the Roman Church which can hardly be seen as compatible with the Constitution and the legal regulations represents our common interest. This also is the condition for the continuation and enrichment of the hitherto positive experiences and should serve to lessen the differences in opinion on issues which carry no ideological premises for the retention of different views and stands," said RZECZPOSPOLITA.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES MEETING ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD092244 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 9 -- Polish Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski today called on industrial self-management chairmen to help avoid actions which would undermine unity of the working class in industrial enterprises.

"We are for reinforcing the position and moral backbone of self-management. But we reject all ideas...(leading to) disintegrating the economy and society into thousands of units absolutely mindless of the requirements which the economy and the nation are facing," Rakowski told a nationwide conference, which took up, among its topics, cooperation in factories between self-management [word indistinct] and renascent trade unions.

The other major topics of the 2 day meeting, which wound up in the Polish Sejm building today, were the self-managements' initiatives to carry through austerity and anti-inflationary schemes and to streamline the economic structure.

Rakowski billed the reactivation of self-management structures in Poland's industry as "the greatest success from the viewpoint of national interests."

Apart from Vice-Premier Rakowski, the 350 leaders of workers' councils met with Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and several ministers.

Vice-Premier Szalajda said at the meeting that views alleging that the economic reform rules lacked stability were not confirmed by (fact and) there are no essential deviations from the principles of reform. Only some economic parameters are subject to readjustments," he stressed.

His views were echoed by Political Bureau member Porebski who said: "Reform must be treated as a lasting element on which to build all plans for industrial activity."

He noted with satisfaction that "the problem of cooperation between self-management and socio-political organizations has already been resolved. As a matter of fact, all these forces are working in the same direction and hence their programmes often correspond completely."

The chairman of the Sejm Committee for Self-Management, Sejm Deputy Jozef Barcicki stressed the need for close cooperation between self-managements and local people's councils. He also warned against what he termed "a dangerous declining trend in self-management activeness."

In their addresses, self-management chiefs called for strengthening partnerly relationships between their organizations and factory executives.

GUS PUBLISHES PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC REPORT

LD121431 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] The Main Statistical Office [GUS] has published a preliminary report on last year's national economic situation. A full communique will be published by the end of January or the beginning of February. As preliminary data indicate, there was a growth in national income, but the growth was still considerably smaller than that of 1979. The increase in production and labor productivity in the socialized industry was higher than planned, yet the production plan of some goods was not fulfilled. The yield and procurement of basic cultivated plants were higher than in 1983. There were also an increase in the number of farm animals, and the procurement of milk was greater.

The money market situation was shaped by the increased income and spending of the population. The market supply of rationed goods met demands covered by ration coupons.

1983-84 PRODUCTION GROWTH RATES OUTLINED

LD132333 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 13 -- While adopting in April 1983 the resolution on the national socio-economic plan, Sejm deputies stated that Poland was at the beginning of a long and difficult road leading to the reconstruction of economic strength and living standards. Now the national socio-economic plan has been implemented for two weeks, we can say that the objective will be probably achieved. In some branches it has already been reached. Thus, the growth of production achieved in the past two years exceeds the assumptions of the plan by 1.5 to 3 percent. It is higher than planned in almost all branches. Polish economy is working more effectively, as demonstrated by the growth of labour productivity, higher than in pre-crisis 1979.

Last year, total production in agriculture reached a target originally planned for 1985 although at slightly different structure. There is a higher growth rate of cereals production and a lower growth rate of fatstock breeding. Thus Poland is moving further on the way to self-sufficiency in food production.

The expected product quality improvement has not occurred, because of the producers' market prevailing in Poland.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER DISCUSSES FOOD ECONOMY

LD112023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Costs and prices in the food economy were discussed at a conference in the Government Press Office. Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, said it is too soon to talk about a change in procurement prices of agricultural products. A detailed balance of profitability in agricultural production is being achieved at present. In the last 3 years the number of sovkhoz incurring losses has decreased: At the moment they make up almost 5 percent.

Stanislaw Zieba also spoke about the waste in food production. People responsible for the losses are being and will be disciplined and penalized.

In the agricultural production and food industry we must deal with great losses because of shortcomings in transport, storing, and processing. These spheres demand modernization.

Stanislaw Zieba also reported that regardless of good harvests, we must import 2 million metric tonnes of wheat and 1 million metric tonnes of fodder concentrates.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES PROPOSALS TO RAISE PENSIONS

LD122011 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Government proposals have been prepared for raising the majority of pensions. The pensions will go up in proportion to the price increases, and not only food price increases, this year. Pensions amounting to Z6,000-Z7,000 will increase approximately Z1,500; those amounting to Z7,000-Z8,000 by nearly Z1,400; those amounting to Z8,000-Z9,000 by almost Z1,200; those amounting to Z9,000-Z10,000 by almost Z1,000; and those amounting to Z10,000-Z13,000 by Z700.

At present almost 32 percent of all pensioners maintain themselves on benefits not exceeding Z6,000 a month. The government proposals will be discussed with trade union members and deputies. The new pensions will come into force with the introduction of new food prices.

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL POLL REVEALS PESSIMISM

LD121757 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] The Polish Press Agency reports the results of a poll on our country's current socioeconomic and political situation and on changes in this domain expected within the next 5 years. The poll was carried out in December last year by the Government Public Opinion Research Center. A majority of over 1,500 people who were questioned assessed the present economic situation as bad. Only 18 percent considered the situation to be good and 1 out of every 10 citizens had no opinion on the subject.

The greatest pessimism was noted concerning such phenomena as crime fighting, combating drug addiction and alcoholism. Moreover, 82 percent of those polled think the situation in these areas will not change within the next 5 years and may even get worse.

The majority of those polled also think there will be no substantial improvement in the housing situation, while prospects for improvements in market supply are viewed with much greater optimism.

MEASURES FOR MEETING ENERGY SHORTAGE ESTABLISHED

AU151029 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 14 Jan 85 p 1

[Report on meeting of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee to discuss the energy shortage that has arisen due to bad weather; meeting chaired by President Nicolae Ceausescu in Predeal resort on 13 January]

[Text] Yesterday the Political Executive Committee examined and discussed a program to ensure energy production and the rational use of electrical and thermal energy and natural gases as well as the work schedule for economic and social units during the winter.

Drawn up on the basis of recommendations and guidelines by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, the program establishes firm, effective measures for organizing the production process and optimally and economically making use of electrical energy, gases, and heat in order to ensure that difficulties created by the particularly severe conditions this winter and the very severe cold weather recently afflicting our country are overcome. The cold has caused the Danube and other rivers in our country to freeze, which has meant a reduction in energy produced by our hydroelectric plants and inappropriate operation of coal-based power plants, thus considerably reducing the production of electricity necessary for the normal progress of economic and social activity.

Proceeding from this situation, the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, asked the government, the ministries, the county party committees, and the party bodies and organizations to take all necessary measures to ensure that all power plants operate at full capacity and that energy supplies conform with plan provisions. He particularly recommended that most energetic action be taken to ensure that the large coal-based power plants -- Mintia, Isalnita, Paroseni, Oradea, Rovinari, Turceni, Onesti, and other places -- operate under favorable conditions and to increase energy supplied for the economy compared with that now supplied.

At the same time the Ministry of Mines and all county party committees on whose territories there are coal mines, are to take energetic measures and to work day and night to increase coal production with a view to supplying the planned quantities and proper qualities of coal to thermal plants. Measures must be taken so that by increasing the coal-operated energy production -- which includes the energy achieved on the basis of hydrocarbons and in hydropower plants -- a total energy production is achieved that appropriately meets the demands of the production process and the consumption needs of the public and people. For this purpose all forces in counties have to be mobilized -- workers and military youth -- to ensure everything that is necessary for the proper operation of the national energy system.

Along with measures to appropriately increase the energy production, the Political Executive Committee decided that work schedules in enterprises must be reorganized by more rationally scheduling production shifts that will ensure the normal progress of activity in all economic units by avoiding heavy energy consumption during peak periods. All industrial enterprises with a continuous production process and those working with three complete shifts were requested to apply firm measures to cut back on electrical power, fuel, and gas consumption by strictly observing consumption norms which will be viewed as maximal.

Installations with a continuous production process that are unable to work at full capacity because of a lack of raw materials or other reasons shall be programmed to work at full capacity for a limited time during the month, in keeping with existing conditions, or shall be closed. Output that is not registered in those installations shall be taken over by other units or similar sections in other enterprises as established by the ministries, together with the county party committees, which will work at their full capacity. Other enterprises or sections that are organized in three shifts that lack the necessary raw materials or orders shall work in two shifts or in a single prolonged shift in keeping with the program established for such units.

Measures must be taken to ensure that more installations carry out major repair work during the winter in excess of what has been envisaged for the second quarter or even for the third quarter, so that in the summer when those repairs were supposed to be carried out, work can progress in order to ensure the overall planned production.

The ministries and county party committee were asked to examine with great responsibility the problem of rescheduling major repair work so that the scheduling and organization of this activity by no means affects the normal progress of the production process. Repair and maintenance units, auxiliary sectors, and any other sections or subunits that are not directly linked in the operation of technological installations with a continuous production process shall work in two shifts, or even in a single prolonged shift, to avoid energy consumption during peak periods.

Industrial enterprises that are working in two 8-hour shifts and have sectors with a continuous production process shall shift to a 6-hour, two-shift work system -- one after the other -- so that a 12-hour work period is achieved 7 days per week, that is 42 working hours per week. The work program of enterprises with a 6-hour, two-shift system will be organized to alternate with other enterprises, in order to achieve a uniform energy consumption in each 24-hour day. The sectors with a continuous production process, such as foundries, thermal treatments, forges, metal coating units, and other subunits, will organize their production cycle in 3-5 days per week, specifically in three 8-hour shifts per day, to manufacture smelted, forged, and prefabricated pieces needed for the entire week. The same work system will apply to dying, dressing, and finishing sections in light industry.

Measures will also be taken to work in 2-3 day cycles per week in sectors with a continuous production process in units that are operating in a single shift. After achieving their production cycles, sections and the respective units shall be closed completely for some time during which time measures will be taken to properly supply them with the necessary materials, to prepare charges and manufacturing equipment, and to carry out repairs and maintenance so that the subsequent manufacturing cycle ensures the maximum use of the production capacity.

In organizing operations according to cycles, the ministries and central departments, together with the county party committees, shall ensure that sectors alternate operation so that a balanced energy consumption is achieved. The operation of any kind of installation in these sectors at reduced capacity, consuming energy and fuel without ensuring the established production, is prohibited.

Other enterprises that work in two shifts or that proceed to work in two shifts and do not have sectors with a continuous production process, shall work in the same manner as those enterprises that have been organized to work in two 6-hour shifts, that is 12 continuous hours per day. Each shift shall work 42 hours per week and the enterprise will alternate with other enterprises in order to balance the linear energy consumption over the 24-hour period.

Those enterprises operating on a single 8-hour shift per day shall be programmed to work according to a rotation system, some in the first shift, others in a second shift, and the rest in a third shift, to ensure balanced energy consumption throughout the 24-hour day. In situations in which enterprises working in a single shift are able to ensure their planned production in less time than envisaged, their work schedule will be 5-7 hours per day so as to ensure that energy and heat are saved in this manner as well.

During the winter months actual construction work will no longer be carried out. During this period assembly of machines and installation of units that have been built outside will be carried out if the assembly work in projects being tested or being commissioned soon is possible.

The Political Executive Committee established that apart from measures to increase electricity production and to reorganize work schedules in economic units, steps have to be taken to ensure a reduction in electric, thermal, and gas energy consumption in enterprises, economic units, sociocultural establishments, and in the other sectors. Measures were also established to reduce energy and fuel consumption in transportation units by improving transportation and making complete use of all transportation means.

The central and local state administration bodies, other central and local institutions, and design and research institutes shall schedule their activity during the period in which they can make use of natural daylight. As for trade and services in general, the work schedule will only be within the time of daylight. Steps have also been taken to ensure that all restaurants and other units of that nature close by 2100 hours. Cultural and artistic units have to reorganize their program so as to reduce their energy consumption during peak periods.

As for the electrical, thermal, and gas consumption of the general public, the program envisaged for each county and locality must be observed; the programs for distributing heat and electricity will be made known to the public and the other consumers in time. Public lighting, including stores, and household lighting shall be reduced 50 percent compared to the consumption established for the winter of 1984.

The Political Executive Committee established that the government should take all necessary steps to properly implement the program on ensuring electricity and fuel, to strictly observe the envisaged consumption norms, and to apply the measures on organizing the activity in enterprises and all economic and social units.

At the same time, the Political Executive Committee asks the party bodies and organizations, the managerial council of ministries, the working people's councils in enterprises and institutions, and the county, municipal, town, and communal people's councils to take all necessary measures to implement all programs envisaged and to carry out extensive political activity to mobilize the masses of working people to strictly apply and observe these measures of great importance for overcoming the difficulties caused by this year's severe winter and to ensure the fulfillment of plan indexes and the normal progress of the overall activity in all areas.

The Political Executive Committee calls on the working people in cities and villages and on all citizens in our country to act with great responsibility and in a patriotic spirit to ensure the energy and fuel needed in keeping with envisaged norms, to make most rational use of them, to eliminate any kind of waste in this national wealth, and to participate with the greatest sense of responsibility in this action of general interest, thus making their contribution to implementing the goals and decisions of our party and state under most favorable conditions aimed at the country's socio-economic development and, on this basis, improving the material and cultural standard of living of all our people.

ROMANIA LIBERA VIEWS GROMYKO-SHULTZ MEETING

AU141345 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Jan 85 p 6

[Mircea Moarcas article: "Positive Results That Have To Be Followed-up by Effective Measures"]

[Text] During the past week, the international arena registered a positive event that is able to create a certain optimism as regards future international developments: the conclusion of the meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States with a Soviet-American agreement in connection with future negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. In conformity with the agreement, the negotiations -- whose date and place are to be established within a month -- will deal with a complex of problems regarding the previously mentioned weapons with a view to "working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability." At the same time the agreement expresses the opinion of the representatives of the two countries according to which the "forthcoming negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should ultimately lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere."

In conformity with the Soviet-American statement published in Geneva, future negotiations will be conducted by a delegation from each side divided into three groups. Thus a new element has been introduced into the mechanism of negotiations on disarmament matters, because the forthcoming discussions will include -- in a single complex of negotiations -- both problems discussed up to 1983 in various forums (on the one hand the problem of strategic weapons and on the other the problem of Euro-missiles) and the whole of the area of space weapons in connection with which the USSR and the United States have never conducted any negotiations. All problems are to be taken into consideration and resolved "in their interrelationship," as the joint statement stresses.

It goes without saying that the public in our country, as well as the public throughout the world, has followed with particular interest the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva and has hailed the agreement on resuming the dialogue with a view to limiting and reducing arms -- a dialogue that was suspended more than a year ago -- viewing it as being able to have a favorable impact on the international situation by facilitating the policy toward detente and tangible and immediate measures aimed at halting the nuclear arms race and at achieving disarmament.

As is known, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have firmly and consistently advocated the resumption of negotiations in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States. Stressing that the Romanians, as well as others in Europe, highly value the meeting between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States, Gromyko and Shultz, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated at the end of the last year: "One could say that all European peoples are expecting this meeting to bring about the resumption of negotiations with a view to halting the arms race and nuclear weapons in general, particularly in Europe, and with a view to reducing these weapons."

The agreement concluded in Geneva has been reached at a time when a very serious level of tension has been reached in the international arena capable of triggering a large-scale military conflict, which under the current circumstances would inevitably turn into a nuclear war with tremendous losses for the whole of mankind, a war that would threaten life on our planet itself.

As is also very well known, today the European Continent presents a picture of the largest arsenal in the world. It is here that the main nuclear weapons are located and it is here that new intermediate-range missiles with highly destructive warheads are to be deployed.

In this general context, the Soviet-American agreement in Geneva constitutes a necessary element and a positive beginning that needs, however, to be strengthened. Therefore, the public in Romania, as well as the public throughout the world, expect the forthcoming negotiations to take place with seriousness and a sense of responsibility, so that they will lead, first and foremost, to a halt in the deployment of new U.S. missiles and Soviet nuclear countermeasures, and to the withdrawal of missiles, and then of all nuclear weapons from the European Continent. To begin bilateral negotiations in a Europe in which new nuclear weapons continue to be deployed would mean, in the final analysis, using the negotiations as a screen to diminish the concerns and the legitimate struggle by world public opinion for disarmament and peace. At the same time it is necessary to reach appropriate agreements as soon as possible on the nonuse of space for military purposes, taking into consideration that outer space must by no means endanger the security and life of any people.

Since nuclear missiles directly concern the security of all European peoples, it is necessary for all states on this continent, and primarily those belonging to the two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, to actively participate in and make their contribution, in appropriate ways, to the constructive holding of negotiations, to achieving a tangible and effective agreement on eliminating intermediate-range missiles, to eliminating any kind of nuclear weapons from the continent, and ensuring an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and peace.

It is therefore essential that the concerns with resuming negotiations and with seeking political solutions through negotiations be followed by tangible measures that will halt the dangerous trend of the nuclear arms race. For, the problem of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and of a real and effective security is a major problem of all European states and of all peoples in the world.

'FULL EQUALITY OF RIGHTS' EXISTS FOR MINORITIES

AU142000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/1/1985 -- The existence and permament assertion of a climate of full equality of rights among all the country's citizens, whatever their nationality, is a reality that defines present-day Romania. An eloquent proof attesting to this fact is provided by the harmonious and unitary economic development of all Romania's counties, as well as the ensurance of all the country's citizens' broad access to culture, education, to the management of society.

In this context, the large investment funds earmarked for the development of counties with a lower economic potential, inherited from the capitalist regime, are quite significant. Falling in this category are also counties where Romanian citizens of other nationalities live side by side with the Romanians. So for instance, taking 1965 as a reference year, investment funds allotted to the Romanian economy were roughly five percent higher in 1982, with investment funds having risen some 20 times in Salaj county, 14 times in Covasna County, and more than six times in Satu Mare and Harghita counties, therefore, over the aforesaid interval, these countries' industrial production averaged rate of growth higher than the all-country average.

Industrial production rose 16-fold in Salaj County, it grew ten times in Bistrita-Nasaud and 3.3 times in Covasna County. Likewise, considering the growth of the working personnel, as compared with an all-country growth of 80 percent over 1965-1982, this indicator more than doubled in Covasna County. It grew four times in Harghita and Mures counties, five times in Satu Mare County and more than six times in Salaj County.

Here are some data attesting to the way in which Romania ensures its citizens' right to culture and education. This county issues newspapers and reviews in the languages of the nationalities -- 32 in the Magyar language, with an annual circulation of more than 83.5 million copies, and eight in the German language, with a circulation of about 17 million copies per annum. In 1984, 388 titles were brought out in the languages of the nationalities, 248 of which in the Magyar language and 95 in the German language. Romania has 14 theatres and theatrical sections in the languages of the nationalities, which ran as many as 4,845 shows in 1984 alone. Moreover, mass cultural-artistic activities include more than 11,000 amateur artistic ensembles of the nationalities which gather more than 200,000 amateur artists. As for education, Romania has more than 3,000 schools (out of a total of 29,000) with tuition in the languages of the nationalities. Of these 3,000, more than 2,400 have tuition in the Magyar language. More than 335,000 pupils are enrolled in these schools (more than 285,000 Magyars and over 45,000 Germans), being taught by a teaching staff of more than 15,000. Higher education enrolls over 8,200 students of Magyar nationality and more than 1,800 Germans.

In accordance with their share in the total of the population, Romanian citizens of Magyar, German, Serbian and other nationalities are represented to all Romania's bodies of the revolutionary worker democracy. Of the 369 deputies to the parliament 37 represent the nationalities, accordingly, of the 62,170 deputies to county, municipal, town and communal people's councils, 4,642 are Magyars, 868 are Germans and 586 represent other nationalities.

MODERNIZATION OF BLACK SEA PORT COMPLETED

AU121637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1502 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/1/1985 -- A new Romanian gateway to the sea, the port of Mangalia, was put into operation. The inauguration was marked by the commencement of loading of the MV Fierbinti; the vessel carries 6,800 tons of rolled shapes manufactured by the Romanian metallurgy and meant for export. The new sea port, built in the area where some two thousand years ago, the ancient port of Calatis used to shelter antique vessels calling from the Aegean or the Mediterranean, is a modern construction, boasting complex facilities: two breakwaters, one 1,530 m. pn [expansion unidentified] and the other 2,000 m. long, enclosing a basin of some 300 ha, with 400-m-long piers, warehouses covering an area of 4,300 sq.m., and 4,000 sq.m. of operational platforms. Among the facilities of the new Romanian sea port, which benefits by a high-degree mechanization of loading-unloading operations, are electric shore cranes (of five-ton lifting capacity, with a 32-m span each) mobile cranes, lift-trucks, a.o., all manufactured in this country, as well as railway terminals, pumping and bunkering stations, fresh water pipelines, a power plant, electric lines, and multi-purpose repair shops. The port area also includes a port administration building, housing several institutions developing port-associated activities (the Harbour Master's Office, Navlomar, Romtrans, the customs, a.o.). The holding ground allows of easy traffic of deep-draft vessels, such as general-cargo ships up to 7,000 dwt, with possibilities to further extend the port area. In order to build this basin, large dredging operations were carried out, 400,000 cu.m. of rock were used and 350,000 tons of breakwater, concrete elements were emplaced. Beside the principal sea port of Constanta, Romania now has a second large sea port, that of Mangalia, another gateway wide open to all the states of the world.

LONCAR, ADELMAN DISCUSS GROMYKO-SHULTZ TALKS

LD142149 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1726 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 14 (TANJUG) -- Deputy Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar received U.S. Arms Control Agency Director Kenneth Adelman today. The ensuing talk focused on the meeting between U.S. State Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Ministry Gromyko on January 7 and 8 in Geneva and the accord reached on the reopening of talks between the U.S. and the USSR, and prospects and possibilities for progress in the area of arms control and disarmament. U.S. ambassador in Belgrade David Anderson and ambassador at the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Zivojin Jazic were also present.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN VIEWS GROMYKO-SHULTZ TALKS

AU140925 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1215 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia views the Geneva talks between the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, as an encouraging step forward, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman stated today, Thursday. The spokesman reiterated Yugoslavia's position that negotiations on problems affecting the existence and vital interests of all countries can produce lasting positive results only if directed towards a universal detente as the ultimate goal. Universal detente, as ambassador in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Zeljko Jeglic set out, must encompass the interests, participation and contribution of the broadest international community. The two superpowers are approaching the talks guided primarily by their own interests and obligations, but, by reopening the talks, they have at the same time objectively answered the expectations and calls of the broadest international public, Ambassador Jeglic set out.

USSR, U.S. SPACE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

LD142024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 14 Jan 85

["Development of Space Weapons by Invica Milicevic, TANJUG's Military Commentator" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 14 (TANJUG) -- Although Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz agreed in Geneva that the two superpowers' dialogue should include space weapons, it is hard to believe that the two sides will refrain from carrying out intensive research into these systems because the logic of the balance of fear inevitably leads to this direction.

Scientists agree that the production of space weapons is feasible. Whoever succeeds in making such a system operational -- either the Americans or the Soviets -- will upset the balance because all missiles installed on earth will become useless. The side in possession of space weapons would be able to strike first without having to fear retaliation. This explains why the United States and the Soviet Union are unlikely to give up space weapons research readily, especially because space exploration has shown that the installation of such systems is possible.

Twenty-five billion dollars have already been approved in the United States for this research over the next five years because, as one expert commission put it, it is important to show that the United States has both the ability and will to explore and develop a defence system against ballistic missiles. The idea is to deploy between 10 and 40 stations in space which would employ laser rays or beams of electromagnetic particles to destroy nuclear missiles as they leave the atmosphere.

Scientists believe that all technological problems will be solved by the end of the century and that the installation of such a system will be possible at that time.

WITNESS CONCLUDES STATEMENT AT DISSIDENTS' TRIAL

LD142203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- Nearly 40 pages of the court record book was needed to record the statement and hearing of witness Slavenko Covic at the Belgrade District Court trial of a group of six people charged with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity.

At the end of Covic's interrogation, his statement made at a previous session was read. With regard to certain differences in that statement and the one he made in the court, Covic said that he had already explained the differences, that he did not want to give any more explanations, and that there was really nothing else to be said. He also contended that through its questioning, the defense was attacking his personality. The accused and their lawyers responded vehemently to this statement and demanded that the hearing of this witness be continued so that allegedly essential contradictions between his two statements could be clarified.

The defense lawyers' proposal that Covic's hearing be continued was rejected by the Council of Judge Zoran Stojkovic on the grounds that the witness had already been interrogated for 2 days, which in itself is without precedent, and that he had also explained the differences in this two statements. Judge Stojkovic also noted that Covic gave exhaustive answers to the defense's numerous questions, which he could have refused to give since the questions contained various allusions and even direct claims, such as collaboration with the security service, and so forth. According to our legal rights, investigation of a witness is regulated in a way similar to the investigation of the accused. The integrity of both the witness and the accused must be respected and protected, and they both have to be heard in connection with what is important for the criminal case.

In referring to this witness' testimony, the accused and their defense lawyers tried to create the impression that the defense had been denied the right to continue to interrogate the witness. The defense proposals in this connection were turned down as groundless, because their aim was to create the impression that the rights of the defense were being violated and to discredit this witness' testimony. The accused and their defense lawyers not only alleged without grounds and in an unscrupulous manner that the witness had been "rehearsed" and that he had supposedly collaborated with the security organs, but also spoke about him personally in extremely offensive terms.

As is well known, in our legal system, the defense, especially when it is defending people charged with such serious offences, enjoys a great deal of freedom, but certain limits must exist, not only in the legal but also in the political and ethical sense. When the defense is ready to make groundless attacks on people and on our society's norms, the question which poses itself is whether it has any right at all to claim that is is doing so in order to defend its clients.

The trial continues tomorrow.

TRIAL OF PROFESSOR RESUMES IN BELGRADE

LD142242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today, the trial of Milan Mladenovic (age 35), philosophy lecturer and author charged with participating in enemy activity, was resumed in Belgrade District Court before Judge Dusan Radosevic. The indictment claims that in the period between 1981 and mid-1984 Mladenovic had links with the New Democratic Alternative emigre group in Paris, which is involved in hostile actions against Yugoslavia, and that he cooperated closely with some of its members. Milan Mladenovic, the indictment says, was the proofreader of the emigre magazine SAVREMENIK, which is anti-Yugoslav, and had several of his articles published.

Two witnesses were heard in the court today: Petar Simic, an art historian from Belgrade, and Milan Petrovic, a lawyer from Nis. Both are friends of the defendant. Answering Milan Mladenovic's questions, Simic said the defendant had told him he worked for Bosko Vracarevic, SAVREMENIK's editor. He did not remember whether he told him that he worked for money, but in the witness's opinion this was implied. Petar Simic said he had become acquainted with Masha Stakhovich, a Russian woman who lives in Paris who, he assumes, introduced Mladenovic into the group of people involved with St Sergey Technological Faculty in Paris.

The other witness, Milan Petrovic, answering questions put to him by the judge, said he had discussed political emigres in Paris and London with the defendant. "He spoke to me about the group of 'London' emigres rallied round Djilas's son who have a paper."

Witness Djordje Kadijevic is still to be heard in the court but he is in the field at present. The testimony by witness Radmila Savic, who is in the United States, also has to be read. In due course the bench will decide whether Dragisa Vitosevic, Dragoslav Andric, and Mira Aleckovic, who used to meet Mladenovic in Paris, are to be called as witnesses. It was a defense suggestion that they should be called as witnesses. The bench rejected defense counsel's suggestion that the defendant's personal diary, which together with 15 boxes of books and notebooks had been seized at the border, should be excluded from the investigation proceedings.

The hearing will resume on 23 January. Written testimony will be examined, among which, the judge mentioned today, are four issues of the emigre magazine SAVREMENIK.

IMF DEFERS DEBT REPAYMENT FOR 3 MONTHS

LD142222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's creditors (the International Monetary Fund and 16 Western countries) have approved a three-month deferment in repaying Yugoslavia's foreign debt. To be precisely stated within this period are all formulations of Yugoslavia's arrangements with its creditors for repayment this year, Janez Zemljaric, deputy federal premier, told a session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance here today. All conditions exist for bringing negotiations with the creditors to a satisfying end, he particularly emphasized. Yugoslavia's economic policy implies that the country's foreign debt should be dynamically reduced to a limit which will make possible to repay it more easily than at present. At the same time, Belgrade is trying to have financial arrangements with its creditors scheduled on a longer term so as to have stable repayment terms.

Prices rapidly growing up within the first two weeks this year are a sector "with which we cannot be at all satisfied," Zemljaric said. Yugoslavia's federal government was compelled towards the end of 1984 to boost the sales tax to a larger extent so as to meet the needs of the 1985 budget, one higher by 56 percent as against last year. Defense requirements dictated this boost, he explained. A part of the boost money will be used for piling commodity stocks, too, as they are essential for keeping the home market stably supplied with goods. In recent years, the home market has suffered from goods shortages from time to time.

MACEDONIAN LC SUMMARIZES DRAFT CONCLUSIONS

LD112232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1139 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Skopje, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Macedonian LC Central Committee today summarized the months-long discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. The all-party debate, the committee judged, provided evidence of the enormous creative potential of the broadest rank and file and of its readiness to battle openly against the existing problems, shortcomings, and inconsistencies. The basic message from the discussion is that the LC should exercise its leading role even more fully and energetically.

The introductory report was submitted by Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee. Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee.

After stressing that the critical analysis of the situation did not ignore and belittle the major results which have been achieved in all the spheres of life, Pancevski pointed out some serious problems and difficulties, especially in the socioeconomic sphere, which are hindering social development and which, in his words, are primarily the consequence of objective internal developments and subjective shortcomings. In conditions created by the relatively low material position of the economy, these problems have a much more pronounced effect in Macedonia, further complicating its economic and social problems and possibly leading to very serious political consequences.

After saying that some of these problems are the result of inconsistent implementation of or deviation from the agreed policy of the LC, Pancevski pointed out the basic causes of the current economic difficulties. In this connection he mentioned the absence of economic criteria and lack of respect for economic laws, as well as serious omissions in the field of development policy, which envisage development exclusively in terms of new capacities despite the limitations imposed by material conditions.

All this is connected with the policy of investing. The unrealistic and megalomanic ambitions behind some of the major projects, instead of pulling forward, now represent a vast burden with serious economic, social, and political consequences. It has to be stated openly that some of these vast investments were a failure and generated enormous losses which associated labor in Macedonia was unable to make up for.

These problems are even more complex if one bears in mind the fact that the investments concerned were almost solely based on foreign and domestic credits which led to excessive indebtedness. Pancevski assessed the repayments of these debts as a very complex problem which may become even more complex in coming years since repayment of the biggest part of these debts has not yet fallen due.

The president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee recalled that Macedonia's total foreign debt amounts to $1.2 billion; of this amount, $1 billion is owed to the convertible area. This is also due to the influence exerted by the economic and monetary developments in the world, certain solutions in the economic system, the policy of development and investing, and in particular Yugoslavia's orientation toward making use of additional accumulation from abroad for the economies of insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo.

In such conditions, Pancevski stressed, little attention was paid to the real economic possibilities concerning loans nor to the economic justifiability of a number of projects. He mentioned the FENI combined works, the most extensive and expensive investment project so far, which has to stop production because it could not operate profitably, thus creating very complex economic, social, and political problems.

The seriousness of this problem is due to the fact that beginning this year Macedonia will have to repay about 20 billion new dinars a year over a period of 6 or 7 years. This represents 3.8 percent of the social product planned for this year or 77 percent of the resources planned to expand the material basis of work.

Milan Pancevski then spoke in detail about the LC's tasks in the realization of economic stabilization. Achieving stabilization presupposes, among other things, being energetic in overcoming various forms of resistance, delays, dilemmas, and various interpretations of the agreed policy, which are still to be found in Yugoslav society, a fact for which we in the whole of the LCY must bear joint responsibility.

Pointing out the fact that numerous questions remain unsolved, Pancevski particularly pointed out the need for more energetic functioning of the Yugoslav market, for overcoming economic egoism, and for achieving freer circulation of capital and a higher pooled level of associated labor's resources in Yugoslavia.

Speaking about contradictory trends and phenomena in the functioning of the sociopolitical system, Pancevski drew particular attention to the stagnation of self-management.

Pancevski also dwelled critically in his report on other negative trends in socioeconomic and political life, which he said are numerous and complex. He pointed out that subjective shortcomings and inconsistencies of the LC have contributed to this to a considerable extent. One of the basic causes is the loss of the organic link between the working class and the LC. Such conditions lead to neglect for a number of questions of vital importance for the working class and working people, whose direct initiatives and justified demands and criticisms have often been ignored.

The all-party discussion, Pancevski said at the end, shows that one of the LC's priority tasks is to make a resolute change in the realization of its leading revolutionary role in society.

In Svetomir Skaric's assessment, the public debate on the draft conclusions of the 12th LCY Central Committee session was in a way our revolution's criticism of itself as a socialist revolution, aimed at eliminating the indifference shown by subjective forces and defeating its opponents. Skaric added that in very critical terms the debate drew attention to the problem of Albanian irredentism. From the scientific point of view, in Skaric's opinion, the slogan "Ethnically pure Kosovo" is real genocide. Skaric thinks that for this reason calls for efficient measures to be taken to prevent Albanian assimilation of the Muslim Macedonians living in Dragos in Kosovo are quite justifiable.

In our struggle against all aspects of monopoly the LC itself tends to monopolize things. The best example of this is the FENI case. Although called upon to reexamine and establish which LC organs were directly responsible for the above case, the Central Committee judged this call as unfair and inadvisable. Because the Macedonian LC Central Committee continues to evade establishing where the responsibility lies, confidence in it, and even in the entire LC of Macedonia, is diminishing.

Zivko Hristovski called upon all those who carried the burden of the revolution to retire on a deserved pension so that room can be created for employing young, capable professionals who are looking for jobs. This is an issue concerning not only the LC but our entire society as well, Hristovski said.

Forty members of the Macedonian LC Central Committee took part in the debate at today's session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee which ended late this evening. In summing up the debate they spoke of the most significant problems of the present juncture as well as the directions to overcome them. Uros Andreevski, president of the Macedonian SAWP Conference, again pointed out the insufficient activity and commitment of Communists in the Socialist Alliance. Speaking about the present difficulties which are also a result of idleness and lack of responsibility, he stressed that the only way out of this situation is a necessary change in conduct.

At the end of today's session, which was chaired by Jakov Lazarovski, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, conclusions that insist on a change in implementing the leading ideopolitical and revolutionary role in society were adopted. It is also necessary to open up a broad front of the struggle against all antisocialist and antiself-managing forces, against all the exponents of negative and damaging phenomena and types of conduct in society. The report submitted by Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, and the documents of today's session will be the ideological basis for discussion in all LC organizations. Assessments, proposals, and demands voiced in the all-party debate, and which were confirmed at today's session, will be the basis of activity in the period until the congress and for its preparation.

At the session which ended late tonight, members of the Macedonian LC Central Committee also adopted decisions on the financing of the LC and on reducing the membership fee in the Macedonian LC.

Slowness, Inefficiency Noted

LD112238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Skopje, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- The all-party debate has demonstrated that Communists and working people throughout the country are conscious of the grave problems which our society faces today and that they are very concerned about the slow and inefficient way in which they are resolved. This was stressed by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee today.

Of the many issues dealt with in the debate, the need to strengthen the unity of the LCY and of our Yugoslav community was most frequently emphasized. In this debate, the consciousness that was born in the most difficult days of the national liberation struggle and confirmed by our entire postwar development has been powerfully reaffirmed, that is that Yugoslavia, as a socialist community of equal nations and nationalities, represents for all of them the guarantee of freedom and independence and that national emancipation of every one of them is possible only through strengthening their unity and not by dividing them.

Pointing to the weakening of the material and social position, power and influence of associated labor, Zarkovic went on:

Necessary attention has not been paid to the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations along the whole chain of work and creativity, from the basic organization of associated labor, work, and composite organizations to society as a whole; yet, only in this way can organized and unified working people in associated labor take into their own hands the management of all trends of general social reproduction.

Zarkovic went on to recall that unity cannot be built and consolidated through agreements and negotiations by political power centers which adorn themselves with the spurious halo of being the only right interpreters of the national interest; in this way unity can only weakened. Unity can only be consolidated by strengthening the power and the social influence of associated labor organized on the basis of self-management in all spheres of our life.

Modern production is incompatible with isolationism within local and regional frameworks. Isolationism is possible when social resources are being misused. The weakening of organic unity in the economic area and in the united Yugoslav market, whether due to distorted bureaucratic understanding of the essence of national economies or any other reason, inevitably leads to the weakening of community unity and economic stagnation. This can only be an expression of bureaucratic-nationalistic conservatism and blindness in the face of dangers for the country's destiny. It is no coincidence that Edvard Kardelj used to warn that "national economic independence in our country is not a statist-administrative category, it is not autarchy, it is not the right to nationalistic egotism, but is in fact a specific expression of self-management by the working man."

What is particularly demanded and expected today is more efficient, creative activity by the LCY leaderships, Zarkovic stressed. They must turn even more to real life problems and monitor the situation more intensively.

The LCY, Zarkovic went on, is not and cannot be a coalition but rather a unified democratic organization in which the role and responsibility of republic and provincial LC organizations is laid down by the statute. We must struggle more resolutely against phenomena of its federalization which exist and occur because the stautory provisions regarding democratic centralism, as the basic prerequisite of implementing its leading ideopolitical role, are being violated.

Recently, Zarkovic went on, there is in our country, particularly in discussions held on the political system, quite a lot of arguing and unprincipled balancing on such issues as: Are there any connections between the decisions of the second session of the Antifacist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] and the constitutional reform of 1974; what is the relationship between the class and national factor; what is the role of the state in our system, etc?

The decisions of the second AVNOJ session, Zarkovic stressed, ushered in the era and prospects of national freedom, equality, and statehood in the federal community which six torches merge into one. The constitutional reforms of 1974 consolidated these solutions and ushered in the era of building our republics and our federation as self-managing work communities. Continuity is therefore beyond dispute, as is also the new step forward.

This is envisaged by those who are today returning only to the visions opened up by AVNOJ, but not to the visions which the constitutional reform of 1974 opened up by proceeding from the AVNOJ.

The dialectics of the relationship between the class and the national factor seem to me to demand principled putting forward of one's views and a clear Marxist revolutionary attitude, because a one-sided, group-property attitude and a tendency toward privatization have clouded these terms so much that often one doesn't know what is the class and what the national factor. National freedom is often reduced to independence and isolationism and equality to disagreement, opposition to others, and obstruction in debates and in the decisionmaking on joint attitudes and interests. Also one often hears assertions that if class interests are overemphasized in our federation they will lead to a tendency of unitarism and hegemonism, while if national interests are overemphasized they would lead to phenomena of nationalism and liberalism. It is not necessary to say much about the nonsense of such categorization in which it is forgotten which class is at stake when speaking about class interest and which class formulates the national interest when it is at stake. The lasting interest of the working class and the significance of the struggle to implement them can never be overemphasized nor can this overemphasizing deform the fundamental principles on which our community is being built and founded. On the contrary, if this is not done, the foundations and possibilities for achieving national freedom, equality, and unity of the Yugoslav socialist community are lost.

I think that the ideopolitical confusion in treating the national question in present conditions is fairly widespread. One has the impression that all kinds of theories about that could find a fertile soil and gain currency. Among the most dangerous theories is the one about homogeneity and the monolithic state of a nation. Such concepts lead to the erosion of the LC as the revolutionary force. Even the classics of Marxism established that in every nation there are at least two opposing ways of understanding the national interests -- the proletarian and the bourgeois. All our nations have experienced this through the war and the revolution. The slogan about the homegeneity of the nation and the homogeneity of national interests can today practically mean either a call for truce with forces with which our working class has been on a war footing for a long time or a smokescreen for the strengthening of bureaucratism. Regarding these questions, some Communists have forgotten to abandon class positions and this logically leads to bureaucratic nationalism as a very dangerous form of counterrevolution.

Due to stagnation in implementing the socioeconomic prerequisites for the functioning and reproduction of our sociopolitical and economic system, ideological confusions have also arisen with respect to the concept of the state and its practical role. Much time and energy is spent in prattling about the federation and confederation, about the state and statehood, about sovereignty and the sovereign status of nations and states, about separatism and unitarism, while there is little discussion of the essence of the matter: the class nature of power, the state, and the nation. In all this there is none of the necessary differentiation between the state and statism, and this introduces considerable confusion into social consciousness. Without repeating the original Marxist attitudes to this, I would stress that socialist self-management and the state are not on a collision course, while statism, of course, is. Socialist self-management and free associated labor need the state very much indeed. They need it to resolve those social contradictions which cannot be resolved in any way other than by coercion.

Speaking about the foreign political orientation, Zarkovic stressed that our country has for decades been acquiring international prestige and influence as well as numerous friends in the world, thanks to its principled foreign policy and its original path of socialist self-managing social development.

The fact that we are experiencing certain economic difficulties does not lead to the weakening of our prestige in the world. We have been through periods of even greater economic difficulties, yet our prestige and influence in the world grew. On the other hand, the great majority of these difficulties is of an objective nature and linked with the entire state of international economic relations which can be defined as profoundly unjust and irrational.

We must also be aware of the fact, Zarkovic noted, that our successful internal development has many effects not only for our working people but also for all other progressive and democratic forces in the world and for the affirmation of socialist self-management as a complete social system. We will not and must not allow various subjective weaknesses to inflict damage to the great prestige of Yugoslavia which we have acquired in the international sphere through a principled and consistent foreign policy and through our revolutionary achievements. I believe, therefore, that it is the obligation of all social subjects to reexamine from this point of view their work and conduct so far, and to draw relevant conclusions, Vidoje Zarkovic said at the end of his speech.

SERBIAN ORGAN DISCUSSES TRANSPORTATION, ENERGY

AU112105 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] An expanded session of the Presidency of Serbia has been held in Belgrade. The only item on the agenda was the situation in the republic caused by the continuing snow falls and the extremely cold temperatures. The consequences of the intensive snow falls are not dramatic, but the situation is nevertheless serious, which implies that it is necessary that all should be mobilized: the respective organs and organizations, working collectives, and citizens. With these words, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of Serbia, concluded the discussion and remarked that one should be prepared for possible greater unpleasant surprises.

After reports submitted by Branislav Ikonic, president of the executive council, and representatives of the republic, of Belgrade, and of the organizations in charge of electricity, supplies, and rail transportation, it was shown that most problems were on the railroad and in the Belgrade city transportation. This provoked complaints by citizens and also caused great material damage to collectives because people coming to work were very late. Local transportation particularly failed because of faulty electric locomotives and rail motor cars.

Electric energy was also discussed. It was repeated that power must be saved to the maximum, by 15 percent. The Presidency was informed that after our complaint on 10 January the Romanians in the Iron Gate ceased to unilaterally violate the jointly agreed production plan and schedule of work at the hydroelectric powerplant. Thus a further fall in the level of the Danube has been stopped and conditions have been created for gradually increasing the level of accumulation in the lake. The Romanian side gave assurances that there will be no future problems in utilizing the hydroelectric potential of the Danube.

BRIEFS

CALOVSKI RECIEVES VOA DIRECTOR -- Belgrade, 11 JAN (TANJUG) -- Mitko Calovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, today received Ernest Eugene Pell, the director of the Voice of America radio station. The talks dealt with the role and contribution by information media of the two countries to the successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and the United States. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 11 Jan 85 LD]